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Navy Calling Collegians; Litvinoff Lands in Iran; Lottery Bills Rejected

The World's Day—May 20, 1943

Washington: Navy's College Program Starts Soon

Active study under the Navy college training program will begin July 1 for nearly 80,000 young men, including 16,000 enlisted personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, and civilian youth not yet in college. The remaining 64,000 are civilians now in college who will be called to active Navy duty in order to start the training program, the Navy announced.

United States relinquishment of extraterritorial rights in China went into effect with an exchange of ratifications of the treaty signed last Jan. 11. Secretary of State Hull and Dr. Wei Tao-ming, Chinese Ambassador, signed the ratification documents in a brief ceremony at the State Department. A similar British treaty was ratified at Chungking.

John L. Lewis and his United Mine Workers union prepared to go back to the A. F. of L. and have filed formal application so to do, it was announced by William Green, A. F. of L. President. [Page 1.]

Pleasure driving is banned in New England, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, District of Columbia, and eastern West Virginia, by the Office of Price Administration. [Page 9.]

War Ration Book No. 3 application blanks are in the mail to 40,000,000 of Uncle Sam's nieces and nephews who are asked to wait until June 1 before returning them as no machinery has been set up for that part of the business.

Living costs of city workers went up 1½ per cent during the month ending March 15, the largest increase being in retail prices of foods and in spring clothing, it was reported by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

Extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Law for two years was favorably reported by the Senate Finance Committee. [Financial Page.]

The Interstate Commerce Commission ordered separate investigations into interstate commutation fares in New England, New York State, the Chicago district and the Philadelphia-Camden district. No dates were fixed.

Secretary Ickes said further reductions in use of gasoline for driving will have to be made "before the present crisis is over," despite reimposition of the pleasure-driving ban in most of the East at noon.

Legislation extending the Guffey Coal Act from May 23 to Aug. 23 was passed unanimously by the Senate and sent to the White House.

Europe: Litvinoff in Iran En Route to Moscow

Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, is on his way to Russia for consultations with Premier Stalin. He arrived at Teheran, Iran, by plane en route to Moscow.

Certain foreign language newspapers in Britain may be suppressed as a result of their comments on the Russian-Polish diplomatic break, Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information, told the House of Commons.

Portugal will release 30,000 men in the Army to "go back to their homes and help in agricultural harvesting," the Ministry of War announced in Lisbon.

Robert M. McClintock, United States Chargé d'Affaires in Helsingfors, may leave the Finnish capital and make his headquarters in Stockholm, according to unconfirmed reports from Stockholm.

Governor of Bermuda, Viscount Knollys, has resigned to accept appointment as chairman of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair announced in London.

Ten Norwegians, allegedly making preparations to join the Allies in the event of an invasion, were executed by the Nazis. About 9,000 Norwegians have been conscripted for labor in the building of Nazi fortifications in Northern Norway.

New England: Bay State Rejects Lottery Bills

Bills to establish a State lottery were rejected today without debate by the Massachusetts Senate in concurrence with the House.

Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, and Lady Halifax will visit New Hampshire June 1, Governor Blood announced today. The Ambassador will be entertained at a public reception at the State House following a dinner at the home of the Governor.

Adverse Committee report on four bills filed as a result of the Cocoanut Grove fire were accepted by the House today. The bills called for fire drill in places of public gatherings, establishment of a public safety department in Boston, and studies of public safety laws, and of the duties of licensing boards.

Strikes by members of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) who claimed that collective bargaining had "completely broken down," caused the closing of the three plants of Chrysler Corporation at Detroit affecting some 14,500 workers.

Luton, England, whittled down New Bedford's lead by nearly $65,000 yesterday as the "Wings for Victory" contest being waged between the two cities entered its sixth day today. Luton residents, in their effort to best their Massachusetts rivals, purchased $327,324.66 worth of war certificates yesterday, while New Bedford bought $262,375.50 worth of War Bonds and Stamps. The totals to date are: New Bedford $1,326,473.00, Luton $1,132,723.89.

Lieut. Gen. Leslie McNair, commanding general of the Army Ground Forces, who was recently returned from the African battlefront where he was wounded, will be given an honorary degree by the University of Maine Sunday at commencement exercises, officials said today.

National: Soft-Coal Miners' Strike Spreads

Strikes of soft-coal miners protesting their lack of a working contract spread in Pennsylvania and broke out in Ohio and Kentucky, leaving more than 6,000 men idle and 14 mines closed.

Trucking operators in New York, New Jersey, and New England were requested by the Office of Defense Transportation to cancel all movements to Indiana because of flood conditions.

Re-education of Germany by the United States after a United Nations victory would be "childish arrogance," said Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, retiring president of the American Association for Adult Education at a Conference on Adult Education held in New York. He added, "We, too, need re-education in democracy."

Oscar R. Lange, University of Chicago professor, has withdrawn as a speaker at an Allied Unity Rally in Carnegie Hall on grounds that efforts had been made to represent the meeting as "an attack upon the memory" of two Polish labor leaders executed by the Soviet Government

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

Cool, Showers

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Thursday at 8:33 p. m. and ends Friday at 4:49 a. m.

Dimout begins Friday at 8:34 p. m. and ends Saturday at 4:48 a. m.

Army and Navy Urge Autoists To Cut Driving

Officers issue a plea for irreducible minimum as steps are taken for enforcing latest ban.

Army and Navy, in discreet terms, but with revealing emphasis, pleaded with New Englanders today to do more than merely obey the pleasure driving ban which went into effect this noon. In a special statement, they asked motorists to cut their driving to the irreducible limit.

Capt. Chauncey Shackford, head of the Fuel Oil Board in the First Naval District, and Lieut. Col. Harry W. Bagnall, of the Boston Ordnance District, asserted that both Army and Navy had conducted triple checks within the last few days to make certain: 1—That as little driving was being done as possible; 2—That every vehicle was full before it went on any trip; and 3—That shuttle services for freight and passengers were established between headquarters and the various installations in the district.

Meanwhile, as New England motorists prepared to adjust themselves to the ban on nonessential automobile driving which became effective this noon, the Massachusetts Office of Price Administration went into action to work out enforcement details.

State Administrator Lawrence J. Bresnahan immediately announced that the police alone would be permitted to stop motorists for questioning. Acting Police Commissioner Thomas S. J. Kavanagh declared he was awaiting only notification from the OPA to carry out whatever requests they made of him.

Mr. Bresnahan said: "We in Massachusetts regret the necessity of the new gasoline ban, but it was inevitable as a result of recent developments. First, I want to say that we in the Boston OPA office will do all in our power to conform with the new regulations as prescribed by Administrator Prentiss Brown.

Formulating Plans

"We are busy this morning formulating our enforcement plans and policies. I can say already, however, that we will attempt to have the enforcement activities in eastern Massachusetts carried out as much as possible on a local board level.

"The local war price and rationing boards in this district have the authority to revoke or to reduce gasoline rations, and we will urge them to use their own powers in the enforcement of these new regulations banning nonessential driving.

"There are two other points that I would like to emphasize at this time. One is that our OPA inspectors will not stop cars on the highways. The stopping will be left entirely in the hands of State and local police. If any of our inspectors are present, however, they

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Americans Mop Up Japanese on Attu; Allies Bomb Reich Ninth Day in Row; Food Delegates Ban Scarcity Economy

Conferees in complete agreement decry the restriction of output in any guise.

By Roscoe Drummond
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 20—There must be an end, and no return, to the practices of plowing cotton under the ground, paying farmers not to grow food, and killing little pigs to raise the prices of meat if the postwar world is to know what it is to be properly fed. This is the earliest and most significant agreement of the United Nations conference on food and agriculture.

This will be one of its foremost recommendations.

At the same time, Paul H. Appleby, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and Acting Chairman of the American delegation, made it clear this morning that the four-point program which the United States representatives put forward yesterday has found prompt and general favor.

The American proposals included the establishment of an international commission of 45 nations to implement the recommendations of the Conference and provide continuing machinery to help bring about a better-fed world.

Mr. Appleby emphasized that plans under consideration for expanded world agriculture would not pose the United States in the role of an international Santa Claus dispensing charity, that there was no intention to ask Congress for appropriations to distribute purchasing power to foreign countries.

He did agree that there would be need of continuing rationing of basic foods in the United States for some little time after the war in order to prevent widespread famine in the devastated countries of Europe.

Supplementing the American proposals for providing the necessary machinery to carry forward the purposes of the conference, the New Zealand delegation advanced these seven specific recommendations:

Immediate collaboration with the appropriate United Nation's planning authorities in food, raw materials, etc., to submit to governments recommendations for production of commodities required for immediate postwar relief.

Collaboration with existing international and other appropriate authorities, such as the International Labor Office and other agencies of the League of Nations, to make full use of and to extend

Continued on Page 11, Column 1

Associated Press from United States Navy

Conquest of Attu

Arrows show how two American forces, one driving from Massacre Bay and the other from Holtz Bay, have merged on mountainous Attu Island in the Aleutian group and are pushing the Japanese into a pocket around Chichagof Harbor. Flags show positions of rival forces.

Allied Heads Meet Pacific War Council

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 20 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt met today with the Pacific War Council.

The gathering followed Mr. Churchill's assurance to Congress yesterday that Britain would stand shoulder to shoulder with the United States till Japan was crushed.

Following today's council meeting, the Prime Minister meets representatives of the British Dominion Governments and his own staff of military, naval, and air specialists.

The President and Prime Minister gave the Pacific War Council a lengthy and apparently optimistic review of the war situation today, but Council members declined to say whether any early offensive plans against Japan had been unfolded.

General Review Indicated

Their comments after the 1½-hour session indicated the review had been largely general in nature.

Lord Halifax, British Ambassador, said the conference covered past, present, and future, and "a good deal was said to show how global the war was in the sense of its being one."

Dr. T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister, walked rapidly among reporters, smiling and shaking his head at all questioners.

"Do you feel more optimistic about the Pacific situation?" Dr. Soong was asked.

"I wish I could tell you," he said.

President Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth smiled away all inquiries and Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian Foreign Minister, confined his comment to saying, "We had a great meeting."

Picture 'Looks Optimistic'

Ambassador Alexander Loudon of the Netherlands said, "The over-all picture looked optimistic."

Lord Halifax said the Council members had the advantage of a "wider look around" because of the presence of Mr. Churchill and Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King.

"Were you given a real look at the plans for the future in the Pacific?" he was asked.

He replied that the Council re-

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From Italy to Balkans Held Best Way to Berlin

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg
Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 20—What would be the effect on United Nations' strategy should Italy decide that it has had enough of war?

The present situation is that Italy has lost an empire and now faces its enemies across the comparatively narrow waters of the Mediterranean Sea and is already feeling the weight of their air attacks by day and by night at widely separated parts of its homeland.

Of its once large army Italy now has only about 15 divisions stationed on Italian soil although it still helps its partners to the tune of approximately 30 divisions in the Balkans. The remainder of Italy's soldiers now fill British or Russian prison camps.

Italy's navy still is formidable on paper but events may fairly lead us to the conclusion that it is less formidable on the sea.

Its air force, besides having suffered crippling losses in fighting, is quite outclassed in quality both in regard to its pilots and machines.

Critical Moment

On the North African coast the Allies are making ready to cross the waters. And in this desperate moment of its history Italy must see little prospect of aid from Germany. The moment has arrived when it is sucked almost dry and has become a liability rather than an asset to Hitler.

Should Italy now sense a feeling that further resistance is useless it will mean that Allied landings in Southern Europe can be affected more quickly and more cheaply; but it means a great deal more than that.

With Italy in Allied occupation, the Balkans would only be separated from United Nations help by the 60-mile width of the Strait of Otranto. This distance is well within range of single-seat fighters based in Southern Italy; and this, in turn, would give a shorter route to harrassed Greece without the preliminary necessity of occupying Crete, which is itself not within fighting range of single-seat fighters based on the shores of North Africa—as the Allies learned to their cost in May and June of 1941.

Avoiding the Alps

A United Nations advance northward through the Balkans is in my view a far more promising line of approach to Germany than by way of Italy, with the inevitable crossing of the Alps to be faced at the end of the land journey. It is true that Northern Italy would provide valuable airfields from which to attack the heart of Southern Ger-

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$72,000,000,000 for Army Is Requested by President

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—A $29,463,687,198 naval appropriations measure—largest one year allotment in history for the United States sea-fighting forces—was passed unanimously today by the House.

By roll call vote of 360 to 0, the measure was sent to the Senate, where quick approval was deemed certain.

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—President Roosevelt asked Congress today to make available nearly $72,000,000,000 for the Army in the fiscal year starting July 1, boosting his January budget figures by more than $6,000,000,000.

Stephen Early, White House Secretary, explained that the increase is accounted for by a projected expansion of the aircraft program.

The Army expects to get, he said, 1,147,000,000 pounds of planes in the next year, exclusive of the weight of engines, and motors, compared with 911,000,000 pounds in the current fiscal period.

The total, Mr. Early said, will exceed the combined production of all other nations.

The President, in a letter to Speaker Sam Rayburn, transmitted a request for War Department appropriations totaling $59,425,586,500. He asked also that $12,472,913,200 of unobligated balances of current appropriations for the Army be made available again in the coming fiscal year. The total of the two items is $71,898,499,700.

The new budget figure provides for pay, food, clothing, and equipment for more than 8,000,000 individuals in the Army, including 375,000 Waacs for whom an intensive recruiting service is in progress.

Funds also were provided for overseas construction, including facilities for a rapidly expanding Air Transport Command operating ferry routes throughout the world and construction in theaters of operation.

Military construction in this country, however, a statement said, will be much smaller than in recent years.

More than $11,000,000,000 will go for pay for members of the military establishment and allotments to dependents. Nearly $2,500,000,000 is set aside to feed the Army and guarantee a steady flow of food to soldiers wherever they go.

The White House broke down the $59,000,000,000 total of appropriations as follows:

Pay and travel $12,305,686,000, subsistence $2,487,641,000, clothing and equipage $1,894,038,000, transportation $1,556,839,000, Signal Corps $4,658,898,000, Air Force $23,655,481,000, Medical Department $455,112,000, Engineer Service $2,576,404,000, Ordnance Department $8,038,925,000, Chemical Warfare Service $342,260,000, manufacturing plant facilities $749,000,000, and miscellaneous $705,302,500.

Lewis Raps on A. of L. Door As Coals of Fortune Flicker

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 20—The long-expected move of John L. Lewis to re-join the American Federation of Labor is an application of grand scale labor power politics, as simple in its cynicism as the shifting alliances between sets of rival countries in the heyday of European monarchy.

It once again illustrates the extraordinary instability of Mr. Lewis, who has been for and against practically every big labor chief in the country at one time or another, and has been in and out of various political parties, labor alliances and personal associations for years.

It also illustrates Mr. Lewis' strength. For even Mr. Lewis' strongest opponents in the coal walkout threat recognize the boldness and audacity of his maneuvers, and he is widely described as the most forceful leader in the American labor movement today.

Mr. Lewis cares no more for consistency than an old-world diplomat. Mirroring present-day trade union diplomacy, informed circles generally believe Mr. Lewis will be welcomed back by the A. F. of L., which he almost disrupted in 1937 when he seceded from it for the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Probably Mr. Lewis has already had assurance that a majority of the A. F. of L. Executive Council will approve his application.

Thus, Mr. Lewis, who combines with his formidable will and bold generalship a taste for intrigue and a consuming personal ambition, once more emerges as a key figure in the American labor movement whose move may have far-reaching effects on A. F. of L.-C. I. O. relationships, American politics, and the course of labor co-operation with the Administration.

That Mr. Lewis would apply for re-admittance to the A. F. of L. after he broke with Philip Murray and the C. I. O., which he was instrumental in founding, was generally known as long back as last summer. It was considered to be only a matter of time.

Now, Mr. Lewis has found himself isolated in the coal strike contest with the Administration and sees a need for alliances. He probably was resentful of the C. I. O. Executive Committee condemnation of him in Celveland, Ohio, last week. Negotiations for readmittance have been under way through W. L. Hutcheson, chief of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, and Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the A. F. of L., for months.

Right-Wing Alliance

Incidentally, Messrs. Hutcheson and Woll are the right wing of the American labor movement, and Mr. Lewis is now aligned with them. In conjunction with Daniel Tobin, astute head of the compact teamsters' union, he might well oust William Green, A. F. of L. President, if he rejoins the organization, or what is more likely, reduce the Green leadership to its customary unimportance in the setup where the heads of the big affiliated groups really run the show.

Messrs. Hutcheson and Woll are both right-wing, conservative Republicans, and since Mr. Lewis is now bitterly anti-Roosevelt, the political alliance between them

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Marine Substitute Does His Duty And Comforts Father of Comrade

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP)—From Kings County Hospital came the story of how a Marine, through mistaken identity, faithfully played the role of a son to comfort the gravely ill father of a comrade in arms.

When hospital authorities became concerned over the condition of Walter Hart, they asked the Brooklyn office of the American Red Cross to bring Marine Robert Hart from Parris Island, S. C., to visit his father.

They did not have the Marine's number or any other details beyond his first name. There are two Robert Harts at Parris Island camp, and the first to answer the call was the son of a Washington man who travels a great deal.

When he arrived, the Marine was taken to the room of the patient.

Walter Hart soon went to sleep holding the hand of Marine Robert Hart. The nurse came back to tell the young man his visit had done the patient a lot of good.

"I'm glad I helped," the Marine told her, "but you know, this man is not my father. Once I was here I had to stay, of course. He didn't know the difference, and I think it did help him to think I was his son."

The Red Cross acted at once. Now the right Robert Hart is at his father's bedside. The other Marine is back at Parris Island content to know he performed a duty well.

RAF Mosquito planes hit Berlin; Germans threaten all-out aerial raid on Britain.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Fighting on Attu has reached the mopping-up stage.

American troops have seized the airfield in the Holtz Bay area and forced the remaining enemy forces against the sea near Chichagof on the northeast coast. Army bombers and offshore naval guns are pounding the Japanese incessantly. Their plight obviously is hopeless. Tokyo broadcasts admit Japanese losses running up to 66 per cent.

Unofficial opinion in Washington has added the Attu attack to Prime Minister Churchill's pledge of combined air action against Japanese cities and has come up with a prediction that long-range Anglo-American bombing raids will be launched as soon as the Aleutians are cleared.

But Japan also may be planning some serious bombing of its own. Col. Frederic H. Smith, Chief of Staff of the United States Fifth Air Force in the Far East, reports that Japanese air strength in New Britain has been doubled in the past five months and that the enemy now enjoys a 2-to-1 numerical superiority in the South Pacific.

The aerial offensive against Europe has entered its ninth consecutive day without a noticeable loss of momentum.

RAF Mosquito planes have attacked Berlin again. Airfields, railways and canals have been bombed at 11 points between the Netherlands and Southern France. And Allied raiders from Africa, including Flying Fortresses, have struck new devastating blows at Sardinia and Sicily.

The attacks on the Italian bases, incidentally, were challenged by substantial numbers of enemy aircraft for the first time since the fall of Tunisia. But 29 Axis planes were downed against the loss of only four Allied raiders.

Scattered German craft have stabbed at London for the fourth consecutive night but little damage appears to have resulted. German propaganda maintains that these pokes are a prelude to a mass assault on the British Capital and some expert opinion in London seems inclined to accept the threat at face value.

Doubtless the Luftwaffe still has sufficient strength for such an attack. But could it afford the inevitable losses—especially when the danger of an Allied invasion is so acute? That it would have to pay an overwhelmingly high price is made unmistakably clear by the score of the engagements over Sardinia and Sicily and by a "Tunisian balance sheet" just issued by the British Air Ministry. This summary shows that in six months, from the African landings to May 7, 1,698 Axis planes were destroyed in combat compared to Allied losses of 567.

Meanwhile, there is renewed speculation regarding an Axis offensive in Russia. Travelers arriving in Ankara, Turkey, from Europe say it will not be attempted because of fear of an Allied thrust through the Balkans. On the other hand, Polish sources in London appear convinced that at least a limited drive will be started in the next few weeks.

The Russians, of course, soon may make such speculation academic with an offensive of their own, although sketchy intelligence reaching this country from the Eastern Front makes this seem unlikely.

Continent:

Berlin Attacked By RAF Mosquitoes

Far-ranging and speedy Mosquito bombers of the Royal Air

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Live Chicks Real Bargain In Postal Sale

Day-old live chicks at 8½ cents each was the unexpected bargain for some potential egg producer who attended the annual public auction of all sorts of goods and chattels, that had been sent by Parcel Posts but could not be delivered, at the South Postal Annex today.

A total of 376 lots of various items had been catalogued and put up for auction by authority of Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly, but there were no live chicks listed for sale. Just the more prosaic items were catalogued, such as umbrellas, clothing, cameras, toys, electrical goods, radios, flashlights, foodstuffs, dishes, and countless other items.

But, today, a shipment of 100 day-old live chicks of the Rhode Island Red family, reached the Boston Parcel Post distribution center from Ohio, with all traces of the address gone. They could not be kept indefinitely without running up a considerable "board" bill, and the only logical thing that could be thought of was to dispose of them with the other goods at the auction.

They sold readily for $8.50, and those who have tried to buy a few chicks to help out the egg supply situation for the duration and had the price raised from 25 cents each, upward, stood aghast at the bargain secured by the successful bidder.

Nearly 500 persons mulled around the extensive floor space of the Postal Annex building during the auction, which continued most of the day. Bidding was lively, and particularly on the so-called "nonessential" items that are difficult to procure nowadays because of wartime restriction on their manufacture.

In many cases, prices were bid up until the goods involved sold at what seemed to the casual observer to be a high price, but others literally sold for a song. Many items were damaged, and all sales were "as is," including some one-pound packages of coffee bearing the date "Oct. 26," but not mentioning the year.

Under the deft touch of Charles Benkert, the auctioneer, the items were "knocked down" rapidly throughout the morning session. A tent, 7x7 feet, sold for $10.50, the same price which another buyer paid for a carton of toiletries. A package of 12 colored pillow tops sold for $2.75, while 200 baby bottle tops brought $3.55.

A lot of women's stockings, consisting of seven pairs, brought $12 at spirited bidding, while a mandolin sold for $8, and a man's overnight kit, with initials, sold for $4.

Tableware in one lot of 26 pieces sold at $15, while another lot of 28 pieces sold at $25. Seven dollars was paid for a lot of 19 phonograph records, while $8.50 was paid for one lot of buffing brushes.

One buyer paid $4 for 36 galvanized pulleys; two girls' dresses brought $3.50 six children's skirts, $3; a lot of damaged Sterling ware, $15.50; two men's work shirts, $4; 50 rolls of cotton tape, $3; a brief case and bag, $5.50; an electric clock, $4; and six women's housecoats, $4.75.

Receives Soldier's Medal for Heroism

United States Army Air Forces

Caribbean Command Honors Air Force Officer From Boston

Capt. Everett J. Burlando of Boston receives the Soldier's Medal in a formal ceremony shown here at an air base of the Sixth Air Force in the Caribbean Area. A year ago, as a second lieutenant, the hero had captured and put under arrest two armed men who had shot a local police officer and had fired at him when he volunteered aid to the policeman. The captain is shown on the right of the color guard, hearing the citation read before presentation of the medal by Lieut. Col. William Robertson (extreme right). Another Bay Stater, Brig. Gen. Russel E. Randall of Lynn, commands the Fighter Command of the Sixth Air Force which cited Captain Burlando.

Army and Navy Issue Plea For Cut in Auto Driving

Continued from Page 1

will be at liberty to question drivers, but they will not be the ones who hale the motorists to the side of the road.

"The other point is that neither OPA inspectors nor the local police will pick up the ration books of alleged violators. No one will be charged with a violation until he has had his 'day in court' whether that day in court is an OPA suspension hearing or an interrogation before a local board."

Meanwhile Governor Saltonstall conferred with Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Emergency State Conservator, and John F. Stokes, State Commissioner of Public Safety, and promised State co-operation in enforcement of the ban.

Criticizes Ban

William A. Thibodeau, General Manager of the Automobile Legal Association, today criticized the government's ban on pleasure driving in New England and other eastern seaboard areas as he charged officials with failure to reply to an A. L. A. question as to why "the over-abundance of gasoline in the Middle and Midwestern States" had not been tapped.

"The failure to answer this question," Mr. Thibodeau said, "in view of additional transportation facilities offered by the opening of the Great Lakes and pipelines, indicates clearly either complete indifference to the threatened economic catastrophe in the Eastern States or it indicates complete incompetence to distribute equally so important a commodity as gasoline. Only a complete change in the administration of this department of our government can avert a serious blow to the Eastern States and bring a reasonable measure of relief."

Mr. Thibodeau, in a prepared statement, said the A. L. A. query as to why a portion of Army and Navy needs had not been supplied by Middle and Mid-Western States, had been addressed to Petroleum Administrator Harold Ickes.

Following the conference the Governor stated:

"Pending receipt of an official letter from OPA Administrator Prentiss M. Brown, on the proposed ban on pleasure driving I have consulted with Commissioner Stokes and Colonel Sullivan. The latter had talked with the Governors of the other New England States.

"I know I can assure the Federal authorities that our people in Massachusetts will co-operate wholeheartedly in this emergency to see that gasoline is supplied to our armed forces. I am sure the response will be the same that enabled our State to meet the fuel-oil problem.

"I have requested Commissioner Stokes, upon receipt of the official letter, to communicate with the police department of the Commonwealth for the purpose of co-operating within their power with the OPA."

Non-essentials

Non-essential trips, for the purposes of this regulation, include, but are not limited to:

Driving to places of amusement, recreation, entertainment (such as theaters, amusement parks, concerts, dances, golf courses, skating rinks, bowling alleys, night clubs).

Sporting events (such as ball games, races, etc.).

Social club meetings.

Sightseeing, touring, vacation travel.

Making social calls.

The kind of driving still permitted under the ban, includes, but is not limited to:

Essential shopping, getting medical attention, attending funerals.

Attending meetings of groups or organizations essential to the occupation or profession of the person using the vehicle.

Meeting an emergency involving a threat to life, health, or property.

Attending instruction or training in meeting or preparing to meet such emergencies.

Trips by members of the armed forces on leave or furlough, to visit relatives or make other social calls.

When announcement of the ban came from Washington, New England Regional Director Kenneth B Backman was already requesting that a limitation of three gallons of gasoline a car be levied by the national OPA. He described the situation today as having been so serious in recent days that fire departments in at least two New England cities were dangerously short of gasoline.

Commenting on the new regulations, Mr. Backman said, "When people understand that two tankers filled with gasoline and fuel oil taken from the East Coast are as good as three taken from the Gulf Coast, because of our nearness to North Africa, I believe they will be reasonable in accepting the new order."

Ration Book 3 Applications Reaching Homes of Bay State

Food Problems in New England

Leading the nation in the distribution of applications for War Book 3, Massachusetts postal and OPA officials said that by tonight every householder in the Boston postal district, and most of those throughout the State, will have received their application cards. Anyone who hasn't received a card by Saturday night should ask for one at his local postoffice, State OPA Director Lawrence J. Bresnahan said.

Cards already have begun to pour into the OPA Mailing Center, 10 Post Office Square, Boston, to which all Massachusetts cards should be returned after they are filled out. Care should be taken in filling in the blanks, since new books will be mailed only to those who have correctly made out the forms.

Between now and Monday, when Boston high school students will start mailing out the No. 3 books to applicants, transfer of the 4,500,000 books from the OPA warehouse to the schools will be conducted under heavy police guards over special street routes now being mapped out by school, police, State, and OPA officials.

Bay State Ranchers

More than 300 head of Western beef cattle are being imported by Massachusetts farmers who will become cattle "ranchers" in a small way this summer, the State Department of Agriculture announced today.

Lester T. Tompkins, State Director of the Division of Dairying and Animal Husbandry, said that the cattle are in the "feeder" class, and will be pastured for the summer. Late next fall, the animals—which will average 1,200 to 1,250 pounds in weight of prime beef stock—will be placed in barns for grain feeding, and then will be ready for slaughter.

Maine Ranchers, Too

During the past two months, 1,178 head of Western beef cattle have been distributed in Maine, according to Carl R. Smith, State Commissioner of Agriculture, who predicted that the Pine Tree State might become one of the East's outstanding "beef cattle" areas.

Milk Prices Hit

Declaring that there is "a definite need for increase in producer prices if production goals are to be met for 1943," the Massachusetts Milk Control Board today took issue with the milk price policy of the Office of Price Administration.

"For the past seven years the larger secondary markets in Massachusetts have maintained producer and wholesale prices approximately one cent above the corresponding price in the Boston market," the board said.

The officials of the Office of Price Administration, however, have used Boston's prices as a hub to determine price relationship for surrounding markets.

"The differentials between Boston and the secondary markets no longer exist and despite all arguments presented to the contrary, the local office clings to this radical change in price policy for Massachusetts.

"The Massachusetts Milk Control Board is powerless to increase either producer or resale prices without the approval of the Office of Price Administration."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cool, Showers

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cool tonight and Friday forenoon; showers late tonight and Friday forenoon; gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine: Continued cool tonight; moderate temperature Friday forenoon; scattered showers along the coast late tonight or Friday morning.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Continued cool tonight; moderate temperatures Friday forenoon; scattered showers in the south portion late tonight or Friday forenoon.

High Tide at Boston

Friday, 12:38 a. m.; height 11.3 feet.

Students Do Big 'Bit'

Brookline public school students invested $13,095 in War Bonds and Stamps last month, Samuel Daniels, chairman of the Brookline War Savings Committee reported today. Since the opening of schools last September, the pupils have purchased more than $99,000 of Bonds and Stamps. The campaign will continue until schools close next month.

New England Facing Easier Fuel-Oil Plan

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—Representative Philip J. Philbin (D) of Massachusetts said today he had been assured by Joel Dean, Director of the Fuel Rationing Division of the Office of Price Administration, that proposed changes in the fuel-oil rationing program "would do away with much of the hardship and suffering of last winter."

This five-point plan has been drawn up by the Fuel Rationing branch for submission to top-ranking OPA officials, Mr. Philbin said:

1. Simple honor system reapplication blank.
2. The urging of consumers to fill tanks during the summer.
3. Simplified coupon mechanics to decrease the number of coupons required.
4. Simplified plan for small users, mostly kerosene consumers.
5. Ration banking for the industry and for large consumers.

Mr. Philbin declared, in a statement, that the second proposal was in direct line with a suggestion he had made as a result of correspondence with constituents in his district.

"The New England fuel problem is still certainly most critical," Mr. Philbin said. "It must not be left again, as it was last year, to the vagaries of the trial and error method."

Worcester Short

WORCESTER, Mass., May 20 (AP)—Gasoline distributors reported here today there was but a two-day supply on hand and no knowledge of when stocks could be replenished. The OPA district office requested gasoline stations to limit purchases to three gallons a customer.

Plants Called To Know Plan In Materials

Warning that failure to be posted on the Government's new method of distributing critical war materials—steel, copper and aluminum—might lead to dislocations of production was given here today at a conference opening the final educational drive for the new system.

Although operation of the Controlled Materials Plan goes into full effect on July 1, many New England manufacturers do not yet know its A, B, Cs, officials pointed out.

This schedule of afternoon meetings to spread knowledge of the plan is announced:

Bridgeport, Conn., Klein Auditorium, June 1; Waterbury, Conn., Hotel Elton, June 2; Hartford, Hotel Bond, June 3; Manchester, N. H., Hotel Carpenter, June 4; Rutland, Vt., Marble Savings Bank Hall, June 7; Worcester, Mass., Worcester Polytechnic Auditorium, June 9; Providence, R. I., Rhode Island School of Design Auditorium, June 9; Boston, New England Mutual Hall, June 10; Portland, Maine, Frye Hall, June 10; Springfield, Mass., Hotel Kimball, June 11; Augusta, Maine, City Hall, June 11; Lawrence, Mass., Chamber of Commerce Hall, June 14, and New Haven, Conn., Hotel Taft, June 15.

"The Controlled Materials Plan is based on the tenet that if the supply of the most important materials—steel, copper, and aluminum—is actually controlled, other materials will automatically fall into line without exact scheduling of their flow being necessary," Walter B. Wheeler, Jr., Regional Director of the War Production Board, told the conference at the Parker House.

"The requirements committee of the WPB operates the budget. The Army, the Navy, the Maritime Commission and other so-called 'claimant agencies,' including the Office of Civilian Requirements, determine how many of what products are going to be needed, and they project a program of their minimum needs as far into the future as they can see.

"Into these products go steel, copper and aluminum. The agencies contract with certain manufacturers for the products and they ask each manufacturer to state exactly how much of these several controlled materials are going to be needed for the manufacture of these products.

"When the requirements committee has reconciled the demands of the several 'claimant agencies' with the supply which the WPB knows is going to be available, the 'claimant agencies' are then authorized to place their orders for finished products to the amount that supply of controlled materials will satisfy. At the same time the WPB directs the steel mills and other producers of controlled materials to produce so much of each size and shape as is required."

Brig. Gen. Burton O. Lewis, commanding general of the Boston Ordnance District, stated the Army's stake, and Capt. John J. Hyland, Inspector of Naval Material of the First Naval District, the Navy's stake in the new plan.

Kitchen Car in Copley Square A High Light of Army Exhibit

A high light of the three-day exhibit of the Army Transportation Corps in Copley Square will be one of The New Haven Railroad's all-steel box cars, rigged with Army regulation portable kitchen car equipment. Purpose of this exhibit, being held in observance of Maritime Day, is to show the public how the Army prepares and serves meals to men during rail movement of troops.

The kitchen car, which will be opened for inspection at 1 p. m. tomorrow was set on a section of railroad track in Copley Square this morning. Exhibition hours will be as follows: Friday, 1 p. m. to 8 p. m.; Saturday and Sunday, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. The Transportation Corps Band from the Army Base will provide music during the exhibit.

The exhibit has been arranged under the supervision of Brig.-Gen. C. H. Kells of the Boston Army Base in co-operation with local railroad men and shippers, at the request of the Boston Maritime Day Committee headed by Frank Davis of the Maritime Association of Boston.

This Maritime Day exhibit will include a display of jeeps, half-track cars, tanks and guns, full-sized radio shack, completely equipped life-boat, dehydrated foods, a variety of ordnance equipment and uniforms which are shipped to troops all over the world, and a 60-foot model of a transport ship.

The typical kitchen car is equipped to serve 250 men. Each is equipped with an ice-box made at the Army Base from salvaged material, and insulated with cork salvaged from life jackets.

What—Freight Car in Copley Square?

By a Staff Photographer

Arrives as Army Exhibit During Maritime Day Celebration

Passers-by rubbed their eyes in amazement this morning as they passed through Copley Square, where a big railroad freight car towered above its tracks—part of the United States Army's Transportation Corps' exhibit for the annual Maritime Day celebration, which opens tomorrow and continues through Sunday. The car is the forerunner of a large group of Army tanks, guns, jeeps, lifeboats, and other equipment due to be unloaded there today. Tents containing exhibits of Army clothing and dehydrated foods also were being erected today by workmen.

New Kitchen Police Duty

Wide World

'It's a Cinch,' Says Miss Joanne Reiman

A 10-week home-maintenance course covering the repair of housekeeping apparatus is now being given to over a hundred girl students at Wellesley College. The young women are learning the intricacies of electric irons, vacuum cleaners, plumbing, and 100 other problems. Miss Reiman is fixing a leaky faucet.

Cambridge Chamber to Honor Local Winners of 'E' Awards

War Activities in New England

Honoring the 10 Cambridge plants with Army-Navy "E" awards for outstanding war production, the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce today announced a special luncheon to be held Monday, at which the principal speaker will be A. Oram Fulton, a "local man who has made good" in a top war-production job.

Mr. Fulton, President and Treasurer of Wheelock-Lovejoy Company and President of the County Bank and Trust Company of Cambridge, is chief of the Alloy Steel Unit of the Iron and Steel Branch of the War Production Board, and is credited with splendid work in breaking bottlenecks in all types of processed steels, used in gun barrels, armor plate, aircraft engines, and machine tools.

The firms being honored are: Polaroid Corp., Cambridge Screw Co., The Blanchard Machine Co., Simplex Wire & Cable Co., Barbour Stockweil Co., A. R. Hyde & Sons, General Radio Co., United Carr Fastener Corp., Rust-Proofing & Metal Finishing Co., and E. B. Badger & Sons Co.

The luncheon will begin at 12 noon in the Hotel Commander. In addition to industrial and military officials, invited guests include Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor John H. Corcoran of Cambridge.

Realistic Training

Premature explosion of dynamite which killed two soldiers and injured a third yesterday at Camp Edwards in a simulation of enemy shellfire was under investigation today by an Army Board of Inquiry. Those killed during the routine training problem were: Second Lieut. Morris R. Guten of Milwaukee and Staff Sergeant Joseph F. Krokus of Ashley, Pa.; Private Milton Weisberg of Cambridge was injured.

Maritime Heroes

Merchant Marine Distinguished Service Medals will be awarded to two sea-going heroes here on Saturday as part of the nation-wide observance of Maritime Day.

Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, Vice-Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, will present the awards to the captain and radio operator of a torpedoed tanker, Raul H. Browne and Kenneth W. Maynard, respectively, who rigged emergency antenna and got out an SOS after their ship received two direct hits. Not only was the crew rescued, but a plane, brought by the message, was able to sink the submarine when it surfaced.

New Colonels

Lieut.-Col. Howard S. Patterson, veteran of four major engagements in World War I and Executive Officer of Camp Edwards since last August, has been promoted to colonel. Originally commissioned in cavalry, the Colonel, whose home is in Milton, has 26 years of army service behind him.

Lieut. Col. John R. Holt of Somerville, Executive Officer of the Atlanta (Ga.) Quartermaster Depot, also has been made a full colonel, having 35 years of army service.

Army 'Signalettes'

For the first time in Signal Corps history, women are being trained as radio operators and technicians, under a call for 120 volunteers to study six months at Boston Teachers' College.

Becoming members of the WAAC enlisted reserve during training, the candidates will be paid as civil service employees at the rate of $100 a month for the first three months and $150 a month for the final three; then they will go on active duty.

Applicants, according to the Signal Corps headquarters at 730 Commonwealth Avenue, must be high-school graduates, between the ages of 21 and 44, with no dependents.

Nationally, 2,000 are being recruited for this new work.

Changes Made In Rules For Pay Increases

An entirely new system of handling wage increases in New England has been set up by the new regulations under which the Regional War Labor Board is now operating, Saul Wallen, its chairman, announced here today.

Approval of the WLB is required for any general wage increases.

A more liberal judgment is allowed the War Labor Board under last week's ruling of James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization, but strict limitations on wage advances remain under the new plan.

In essence the War Labor Board can now grant wage advances (1) only if "gross inequities" are found in the wages being paid in a particular plant, which means that the wages must be plainly below the range of rates which are customary in the area; or (2) where non-inflationary adjustments are determined to be necessary to aid in the effective prosecution of the war; or (3) where substandard rates are being paid; or (4) to correct maladjustments under the 15 per cent formula, that is, to bring wages up to the 15 per cent increase allowed since January of 1941.

New Features

It is the first two features of this program which are new. To decide whether or not a gross inequity occurs, it will be necessary for the WLB to have wide information from communities and areas as to the prevailing rates of pay, particularly for the war industries.

To that end, the WLB is inviting the co-operation of labor unions and employers' organizations to supply data on wage rates. The board will also have to depend more than ever before on the individual knowledge of its members on wage ranges and living conditions.

Leeway for the judgment of board members on the necessity for and the amount of wage adjustments is given in Mr. Byrnes' clarification of President Roosevelt's April 8 "hold the line" order which, by eliminating inequities as a cause for pay raises, cut off the principal basis on which wage increases were being approved up to that time.

However, the door has not been opened very far for further increases, as Mr. Byrnes' move is viewed by observers. Mr. Byrnes insists that adjustments and specifically those which are necessary to aid the war, must be non-inflationary.

Awaits Explanation

Just what the adjustments permissible for helping war production may mean in this area is waiting further explanation from the WLB.

Mr. Wallen said:

"The New England Board is directed to proceed at once toward establishment of brackets, or ranges, of sound and tested rates for various occupations and, except in rare and unusual cases where the critical needs of war production require, the Board is not authorized to approve proposed increases up to more than the minimum rates in such brackets.

"By rare and unusual circumstances we do not mean the normal case of a war plant which is having manpower troubles, since such cases are quite common and will normally not result in approval of more than the minimum rates. It will require a strong factual showing of critical danger to the war effort to support a request for more than the minimum rates.

"In other words, wage rates may not generally be brought up to the average rates in the area or industry but only up to the lowest rates for particular occupations which are found by the Regional Board to be 'sound and tested' rates."

Prison Association to Meet

James V. Bennett, Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, will be the chief speaker at the fourth annual dinner of the United Prison Association of Masachusetts at the Hotel Vendome on Tuesday, May 25, Henry J. Mascarello, Executive Secretary, announced recently.

Feature of the dinner will be the second annual presentation of the Herbert C. Parsons Memorial Award. Last year Sanford Bates, former head of Federal prisons and one-time Massachusetts Commissioner of Correction, received this award for significant contribution to the treatment and prevention of crime. The award commemorates the late Mr. Parsons, called "the father of probation."

This year's award committee included Dr. Miriam Van Waters, Superintendent of the Massachusetts Reformatory for Women; Chief Justice Davis B. Keniston of the Boston Municipal Court; Prof. Albert Morris of Boston University; Edwin Powers of the Cambridge - Somerville Youth - Study and John Bond of The Christian Science Monitor.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Society, Weymouth, in the Edw. B. Nevin School, 851 Main Street, South Weymouth, at 7:45 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Adair Hickman, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Malden, in the Church Edifice, Main and Spring Streets, at 8 p. m.

Friday

A talk on "Mohammedan Art" will be given by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Grove Defendents Plead 'Not Guilty'

Five of the six men charged with conspiracy to evade Boston's building laws in connection with Cocoanut Grove alterations were arraigned today before Judge Frank J. Donahue in Superior Court. All pleaded not guilty and were given until May 24 to file special pleas.

Barnett Welansky, the sixth, was not brought from State Prison as it was not thought necessary to have him plead at this time. He is serving a 12-to-15-year sentence for manslaughter in connection with the 490 lives lost in the Grove fire last November.

Samuel Rudnick, Reuben Bodenhorn, and David Gilbert were held in $1,000 bail, personal recognizance; James Welansky, $2,500, one surety, and Theodore Eldracher, $1,000, one surety.

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Whisky Odor Removed From Naval Supply Bill

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—A $20,463,687,198 naval supply bill, boosting the nation's war outlay to date to an estimated quarter of a trillion dollars, awaited perfunctory House passage today without a dissenting vote in sight—now that the members know none of it will be spent for whisky.

House leaders planned to get it out of the way quickly to start debate on the more controversial $72,000,000 Interior Department appropriation bill for the coming fiscal year.

Two hours of listless debate on the big Navy measure carrying more than $9,000,000,000 for new ships and $4,500,000,000 for aviation ended yesterday with the less than 50 members present expressing more concern over the purchase of 2,400 pints of whisky for the Hot Springs, Va., world food conference.

No one spoke against the supply bill. At one time attendance dropped so low that Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R) of Michigan said there was less than one member on the floor for each billion dollars in the bill.

Representtaive Joseph P. O'Hara (R) of Minnesota said the new funds would boost to about $250,000,000,000 the amount appropriated or authorized for the war to date.

Representative Edward H. Rees (R) of Kansas uncorked the whisky comment when he asked whether any of the funds would be used to purchase liquor. Representative Harry R. Sheppard (D), of California, said no. Mr. Rees then asked where the money came from to buy the food conference beverage.

Representative Karl Stefan (R) of Nebraska, a member of the Appropriations Subcommittee that handles State Department Funds, said it was from a special department fund under the direct control of the President, adding that the liquor was intended for "official" entertainment and banquets. He said the State Department felt that since liquor was served generally at international conferences in other nations, the United States should not hold out on its guests.

Representative Fred E. Busbey (R) of Illinois complained that freshman members of Congress who were recently entertained at the White House were served only beer and pretzels and "really have a kick coming" because they have been barred from the food conference.

War Correspondent Lait Made Honorary Captain

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP)—George Lait, war correspondent for International News Service, has been appointed an honorary captain of the Indian Second Ghurka Regiment, INS announced May 20. The award to Mr. Lait was in recognition of "gallantry far exceeding his duties as war correspondent while serving with the Fourth Indian Division at the Mareth Line and in subsequent operations" in Tunisia. Mr. Lait, now assigned to the INS London Bureau, is a native of Chicago.

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Russian Art Aids Nation's War Relief

New York Exhibit Covers Five Centuries in Former 'Land of Czars'

Left: "Peasant Girl With Water Jugs," by Nikolai Pimonenko, who was a genre painter of great ability and a student at the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts in St. Petersburg. From the collection of paintings in possession of the Embassy of the U. S. S. R. Right: "Boris Chaliapin," by Nikolai Vassilievitch Haritonoff, Imperial Russian painter, court master to the late Czar Nicholas II.

Masterpieces Of Russian Art Put on Display

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 20—"Five Hundred Years of Russian Art," said to be the most comprehensive collection of its kind ever shown outside the Soviet Union, opened to the public at the Gould House Galleries, 519 Fifth Avenue, yesterday, proceeds going to the Russian War Relief.

A preview of the exhibition for art critics and persons prominent in business, international affairs, and social circles was held at the galleries, donated by Frederic Gimbel, last night. Price of admission to the showing, which will be on view through May 22, is 50 cents.

Part of the exhibit consists of a group of paintings taken from the walls of the Soviet Embassy in Washington and sent to New York by Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff.

In another section hangs part of the Russian art collection of Joseph E. Davies, formerly Ambassador to the Soviet Union, who again is there on a special mission for President Roosevelt. Items in this section include jewels, paintings, icons, porcelains, and tapestries from Russian palaces and the works of contemporary Soviet artists and craftsmen never shown publicly before.

Of special interest is the St. George dinner service used by Catherine the Great when she entertained the royal members of that order. A table is set at the Gould Mansion with this service just as it was in the time of that monarch. By contrast, another table will be set with the fine modern Soviet porcelains.

Mrs. Davies' collection of jeweled Easter eggs, including several by the famous court jeweler, Karl Faberge, are also on display. One of them, of solid gold, encrusted with pearls and diamonds, was said to have cost the Czar $250,000. Tapestries include magnificent brocades woven with threads of pure gold and silver, many of these also dating back to the time of Catherine the Great.

The University of Wisconsin has loaned a collection of icons and paintings presented to it by Mr. Davies in 1937. This is the first time that these art objects have left the University.

George Hann of Pittsburgh, the Detroit Institute of Fine Arts, the Fogg Museum of Boston, and several private sources have loaned the most representative collection of icons ever assembled in this country.

Mrs. Henry James is General Chairman of the Exhibit and Mrs. Arthur A. Ballantine, Mrs. Edward C. Carter, Mrs. William Francis Gibbs, Mrs. Bernard F. Gimbel, Mrs. Thomas W. Lamont, Mrs. Clark H. Minor, Mrs. Thomas J. Watson, Mrs. George S. Gregory, Mrs. John T. Pratt, and Mrs. Wendell L. Willkie are among members of the Arrangements Committee.

All proceeds of the exhibit will be used by Russian War Relief to send medical supplies and seeds to the Soviet people, it was announced.

Advanced Care for Injured Credited in War Recoveries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 20—Improved methods of caring for American soldiers, sailors, and Marines made possible the recovery of more than 97 per cent of naval and Marine wounded from the day of the Axis assault on Pearl Harbor to March 31, 1943, according to the Office of War Information.

Percentage figures for the recovery of Army wounded are not available at present due to incompleteness of records from the fighting fronts. An analysis of available data on Army wounded, the OWI stated, shows that recoveries among soldiers are comparable to those among sailors and Marines.

Speedy mobile units by land, sea, and air have kept pace with needs of global war. The fallen soldier can count on prompt relief wherever this is possible. New methods quickly render first aid, then move him to traveling hospitals or to hospital planes. Back of the front-line facilities stand bases where the most extensive treatment is available.

Wounded Flown Home

Servicemen have been flown from the Far East, Europe, India, and Africa to the United States.

"The fact that a man knows he can be home in a couple of days from almost any part of the world," said the OWI, "is a tremendous morale-builder."

Mobile X-ray machines weighing only 399 pounds and carried in three small trunks, can be taken to the front and assembled—dark room and all—in a half hour.

Drinking water is tested and purified under adverse conditions of swamp jungle, or unsanitary communities abroad.

Lenses for broken eye-glasses are ground on the spot by mobile optical laboratories. So the services of soldiers are retained who, in the last war, would have been out of action or slowed down for some time.

The training of military doctors has greatly advanced, the OWI continued. Those caring for troops in the tropics or in the Arctic are specially prepared to deal with heat and cold. Aviation's special problems of altitude call for highly-trained technicians on the medical staff.

American Progress

"Never before in the history of the world has the fighting man had available the medical care and equipment the United States now furnishes its defenders," declared the OWI.

For Navy and Marine personnel the figures record that 53 per cent of the wounded were returned to duty, on the average. Among naval officers, 61.6 per cent returned to duty; naval enlisted men, 60.4 per cent; Marine officers, 46.8 per cent; and Marine enlisted men, 41.5 per cent.

So efficient was the attention given to the forces taking part in the original occupation of North Africa that the only fatalities were those killed outright or wounded beyond the possibility of medical recovery, according to the OWI. This was also true in other theaters of the war, the OWI said.

"Saving the Wounded": Editorial Page.

Emergency Crews Working to Check Floods in Midwest

By the Associated Press

Emergency relief crews and military troops worked continuously today to check the flood waters from turbulent rivers and streams which covered a wide area of the Midwest.

There was a slight measure of relief in the flooded area in a six-State mid-continent section where surging waters have driven thousands from their homes, covered millions of acres of farmlands, caused disruption of rail and motor traffic, and halted work in many war plants and factories.

The number of fatalities in the flooded area was 10, six in Indiana, three in Missouri and one in Oklahoma, while the estimated number of persons driven from their homes was more than 22,000—including 12,000 in Indiana and 10,000 in Illinois. Many others were evacuated from homes in Oklahoma, Arkansas and Kansas. Property damage was extensive, while damage to crops was expected to be severe although no official estimates were given.

Damage thus far in Missouri is in the southwest section, along the Osage River in the central part, and in the Missouri River Bottom area from Jefferson City to the mouth in the St. Charles area.

In Southeast Kansas, highway and railway traffic was halted in a dozen counties.

As the Red Cross sought to aid the 12,000 homeless in Indiana, the swollen Wabash River appeared to be falling slowly for 250 miles south of Wabash, Ind., but a gradual rise still was noted at Terre Haute, where damage was most widespread. Every levee but one protecting the city proper was washed out.

In Illinois, Red Cross relief workers cared for 2,000 of the 10,000 homeless, working in 20 counties. According to reports, 500 houses were damaged and 50,000 acres of crops were destroyed.

In Oklahoma, Grand River Dam had half its 42 floodgates opened, with water only six-tenths of a foot below the top of the big Federal hydroelectric project. The Arkansas River topped the 16-foot flood stage at Tulsa and was spreading over the lowlands.

Many Groups Study Postwar Topics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 20—More than 137 important Government and private agencies in the United States, outside of state and local groups, are engaged in nation-wide research or public education on postwar problems that will face the United States, according to a survey by the Twentieth Century Fund made public here May 17. The inquiry, completed early in 1943, found 32 more agencies than were reported in a similar investigation a year ago.

More than a third of the agencies are devoting major attention to problems involving international relations, the survey disclosed, adding that business and financial questions come next. Other major fields of interest, the Fund said, are agriculture, consumer and security problems, education, engineering, general economic and social problems, housing and urban redevelopment, Jewish problems, labor, legal problems, public discussion and opinion, public works, and transportation.

"The Fund's survey displays that the efforts now being made to work out constructive policies to meet postwar problems far exceed anything that was done in World War I," Evans Clark, Executive Director of the Twentieth Century Fund, said in releasing the survey. "And this time, in sharp contrast to last, all the interests in the nation—capital, labor, agriculture and the consumer—seem to agree on a constructive peacetme goal: what is generally called 'full employment.'

"This term has yet to be clearly defined in the public mind, but it well describes an almost universal agreement that we must make the maximum use of our productive capacity in peace times and keep at a minimum the unemployment of those who are willing and able to work."

National and World Basis

George B. Galloway and J. Frederic Dewhurst, of the Fund staff, conducted the investigation and found there were 109 private and 28 public postwar study groups, most of the latter being agencies of the Federal Government. All of the organizations included are located in the United States and carry on a continuing program on a national or international basis.

Among the 109 private agencies 52 are of a research and educational character; 30 are commercial, industrial and financial organizations; 10 are religious and welfare groups; eight are professional societies; seven are women's ogranization, and two represent labor unions, the report of the survey said.

"How to lessen the shock of converting our economy to peacetime production, questions of reemployment of men and women now in war industries and the armed services, and methods by which the American economy can be maintained at 'full employment' and production levels are basic subjects for study by more than one fourth of the agencies, including both Government and private groups," the report added.

"A large number of business and trade organizations, including the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the National Foreign Trade Council, the Association of American Railroads, the Committee for Economic Development and others, are doing extensive work looking toward the postwar maintenance and expansion of business activities. Some of the chief Government agencies, including the Department of Commerce and the Department of Agriculture, are making extensive investigations to assemble facts that will help our national economy to function efficiently after the war is over."

Maintaining Consumer Buying

The Fund reported that the need for speedy reconversion from war to peacetime production, with the maintenance of consumer purchasing power during this transition, was recognized by many agencies.

Among the specific fields being studied to determine their rôle in contributing to postwar full employment are housing, rebuilding of American cities and development of comprehensive public works activities, it said.

"Studies and education on international and regional postwar problems cover the whole gamut of international affairs," it continued. "These activities cover relief and rehabilitation, financial, trade and other economic problems, population and minority questions, legal topics, and various types of international political organization. Government agencies working on international questions include the Board of Economic Warfare, Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and, of course, the State Department."

Private organizations, including the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the Committee to Study the Organization of Peace, Council on Foreign Relations, and the Institute of Pacific Relations, are devoting attention to a variety of postwar economic and political questions.

PREPARE!
Beat the heat in
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Dwight Shepler Pictures on View—Mexican Films at Fine Arts—Radio

Paintings of Naval Action In Pacific Now on Display

By Dorothy Adlow

At Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street, there is currently on exhibition a restrospective display of water colors by Dwight Shepler. This Boston painter has been showing his aquarelles for several years. Now he adds to his repertoire pictures, painted on the scene, of naval actions in the Pacific. Lieutenant Shepler is an artist officer of the Navy and officially records scenes of battle.

"First Attack," painted aboard an Atlanta class cruiser, describes an actual scene under fire. Lieutenant Shepler has an aptitude for description and his representation is graphic indeed. The other water color, "The Smith Fought On," shows an attack in the Battle of Santa Cruz Island.

The other water colors seem peaceful and serene. There are many expert portrayals of skiing in New Hampshire, snow in Warm Springs Canyon, views in Taos, N. M., springtime in Wyoming, and churches and colonial houses of New England. Lieutenant Shepler's straightforward handling and his freedom from clichés and mannerisms recommends his graphic water color style. He uses a minimum of brushstrokes, and applies the pigment with assurance and perspicacity.

Mrs. Barth's Paintings

At the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, oils by Mrs. Elizabeth Piutti-Barth are on view this week. There are portraits and still-lifes.

Mrs. Barth is a painter of fine accomplishment. There is no one hereabouts who can match her dexterity in painting compositions of chinoiseries and delicate flowers. Her hand evinces just the proper characterization of precious antiquities. She can paint white jade with full realization of its semi-opaque, cool whiteness; she can paint pottery with a feeling for the specific ceramic texture, and for glaze and luster and color gradation. There is something quiet and thoughtful in her still-lifes that are more than decorative compositions made with exemplary skill.

In portraiture she shows also a personal, probing quality. Amid soft lights and delicate shadows her models are characterized. They are romantic portrayals, meant to connote character, youth, and experience.

The portrayal which shows Mrs. Barth at the height of her powers is that of the Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, aunt of Queen Wilhelmina. Here the painter shows the grand tradition of portraiture in which an artist can endow her sitter with elegance and grandeur without avoiding the significance of her features and bringing to the fore subtle traits of character.

Joel McCrea, Jean Arthur, Charles Coburn, and Richard Gaines
In "The More the Merrier," continuing for a second week at the State and Orpheum

At the Pops Tonight

Washington Post March ..... Sousa
Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" ..... Nicolai
Barcarolle from "The Tales of Hoffman" ..... Offenbach
Austrian Peasant Dances ..... Schönherr
"Samson and Delilah," Fantasia ..... Saint-Saëns
"Liebestraum" ..... Liszt-Herbert
Heroic March (Symphonic Poem) of R85A, "Bouriati-Mongolie" ..... Gliere
"The Fortune Teller," Selection ..... Herbert
"Sleepy Lagoon" ..... Eric Coates
"Thunder and Lightning," Polka ..... Strauss

'It Started in Odessa'

"It Started in Odessa," a film portraying the Russian people's historic motives in opposing Hitler, has just been completed by Potemkin Productions, Inc. The picture for the most part has been assembled from material in newsreels, blended with sequences from Eisenstein's film of a decade ago, "Potemkin," the whole being put together with added material in which Henry Hull, Aline MacMahon, Martin Wolfson, Russell Collins, and other American players were photographed, according to a script prepared by Albert Maltz, supervised by William Sekely and directed by Hans Burger. The picture is to be distributed in the United States by Artkino.

Programs for Fourth Week of Pops

The Symphony Hall Pop Concerts, Arthur Fiedler, Conductor, enter Sunday on the fourth week of their fifty-eighth season, continuing nightly except Sunday, May 30, when there will be no concert. Monday, May 24, has been taken over by Boston University, but other nights are open to the public. Features of the coming week will include the appearance of Jesús María Sanromá as soloist on Sunday, Tuesday, and Saturday. The programs of the week follow:

Sunday, May 23

"Sambre et Meuse" ..... Turlot-Planquette
Suite, "Adventures in a Perambulator" ..... Carpenter
Hora Staccato ..... Dinicu-Heifetz
"España," Rhapsody ..... Chabrier
Piano Concerto No. 2 in C minor, Op. 18 ..... Rachmaninoff
Soloist: Jesús María Sanromá
Waltz of the Flowers, from the Ballet, "Nutcracker" ..... Tchaikovsky
"Knightsbridge" (March) from London Suite ..... Eric Coates
Salute to our Fighting Forces ..... Arranged by Bodge

Tuesday, May 25

Wedding March from "The Golden Cockerel" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Emperor Waltzes ..... Strauss
Barcarole from "The Tales of Hoffman" ..... Offenbach
"Peer Gynt" Suite ..... Grieg
Toccata (Arranged by Hans Kindler) ..... Frescobaldi
Italian Capriccio ..... Tchaikovsky
"Todtentanz," Paraphrase on the "Dies Irae," for Piano and Orchestra ..... Liszt
Soloist: Jesús María Sanromá
Gershwiniana, Fantasy on Gershwin Melodies
Slavonic Dance in G minor ..... Dvořák
Salute to our Fighting Forces ..... Arranged by Bodge

Wednesday, May 26

"Pomp and Circumstance," March ..... Elgar
"Unfinished" Symphony, First Movement ..... Schubert
Country Gardens ..... Grainger
Briar Rose Waltz, from "Sleeping Beauty" ..... Tchaikovsky
Dance Suite ..... Rakov
"Bataan," Tone Poem ..... McDonald
Ballet of the Hours, from "La Gioconda" ..... Ponchielli
"Girls of Baden" Waltzes ..... Komzak
The Clarinet Polka ..... Arranged by Bodge
"On the Mall," March ..... Goldman

Thursday, May 27

March from "The Queen of Sheba" ..... Gounod
Overture to "Sakuntala" ..... Goldmark
"Spring," for String Orchestra ..... Grieg
Spirit of the Warrior ..... Grossman
Finale from the Violin Concerto ..... Mendelssohn
(The solo part played by the first violin section.)
Prize Song from "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg" ..... Wagner-Wilhelmj
Bolero ..... Ravel
"Jolly Fellows" Waltzes ..... Volstedt
"Night and Day" ..... Porter
"Les Gars de la Marine" ..... Heymann

Friday, May 28

National Emblem March ..... Bagley
Overture to "Poet and Peasant" ..... Suppe
Hopak from "The Fair at Sorochinsk" ..... Moussorgsky
Czardas from the Ballet "Coppélia" ..... Delibes
Suite from "Rodeo" ..... Copland
Aragonaise from "Carmen" ..... Bizet
Warsaw Concerto (In one movement) ..... Addinsell
Piano: Leo Litwin
España Waltzes ..... Waldteufel
"Brazil" Samba from "Saludos Amigos" ..... Barroso-Gould
Russian Sailors' Dance from "The Red Poppy" ..... Glière

Saturday, May 29

"Lohengrin," Introduction to Act III ..... Wagner
Overture to "Russian and Ludmilla" ..... Glinka
Mozart Matriculates ..... Alec Templeton
Piano Concerto in F ..... Gershwin
Soloist: J. M. Sanromá
Suite from the Ballet, "Sylvia" ..... Delibes
Prelude to "The Deluge" ..... Saint-Saëns
Violin Solo: Julius Theodorowicz
"The Skaters," Waltzes ..... Waldteufel
"On the Trail," from the "Grand Canyon" Suite ..... Grofé
March, "Gypsy Baron" ..... Strauss

'War Against Mrs. Hadley'

Starting Friday the films at the Washington Street Olympia and Scollay will be "The War Against Mrs. Hadley," with Edward Arnold, Fay Bainter, Jean Rogers and Van Johnson, and "The Powers Girl" with George Murphy, Carole Landis, Anne Shirley, Dennis Day, and Benny Goodman and his orchestra.

Ed Wynn's Plans

Ed Wynn, it is reported, will not come to New York in the vaudeville show, "The Big Time," which he is now presenting on the Pacific Coast. This entertainment contains numerous items that he already has presented on Broadway.

On the Stage

"Uncle Harry" has now passed its twelfth month at the Hudson Theater, New York, and is to tour next season on Theater Guild time.

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Paul Muni and Eddie Cantor are honorary co-chairman of "Rally of Hope and Courage," to be held June 6 at Madison Square Garden, New York. More than 10,000 Jewish children of Greater New York will participate in this pageant. There are to be two choirs, one featuring children's voices, the other including leading synagogue cantors of the city. It is to be an occasion of sympathy and prayer for children of Europe who are suffering from the war.

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Leighton Rollins' Studio Players will open their eighth season on June 15 at East Hampton, Long Island, N. Y. Among the plays planned are "Ladies in Retirement," "Cradle Song," a drama based on Hogarth's "The Life of a Rake," and a program of one-act plays of England, Brazil, the United States, Russia, and China.

New Feature And Comedy In Spanish

Two Mexican films—one a feature and the other a short subject—have been combined with one of the Massine ballet Technicolor featurettes to provide a program of Mexican and Spanish flavor at the Fine Arts.

The feature on the bill is "Silk, Blood, and Sun," a picture about bull fighting, with a triangular story telling of two matadors and the girl who had married one of them. The short comedy, "The Boxer," introduces Cantinflas, a Mexican comedian who has received the praise of such an expert as Charles Chaplin. The Massine ballet has been seen here before but it is still pleasant to watch again.

"Silk, Blood, and Sand" is interesting as an introduction to an unfamiliar land. Its emphasis is divided between scenes of bull fighting, set forth at considerable length, and its backstage story of jealousies. Its players are Pepe Ortis, who is a matador himself and a capable actor as well, Gloria Marin, who plays the role of a woman bull fighter, and Jorge Negrete, who sings agreeably in the intervals when he is not acting the part of an over-suspicious husband. Florencio Castellot gives an accomplished performance in a character part with humorous overtones.

As is usual with foreign films, English titles have been provided to aid those unfamiliar with the language. But, as is too often the case, the translators have employed colloquial dialogue which does not seem in keeping with the mood of the film.

"The Boxer" is an informal little film distantly reminiscent in its manner of some of the early Chaplin pictures. Its story is of the simplest. It tells merely of an impudent ragamuffin who becomes engaged in a flirtation, is challenged to combat by the young woman's escort, and plunges into a slapstick boxing match. The fun is not so much in the material as in the heartiness of Cantinflas's performance. This introduction of the comedian is brief but it awakens interest to see more of his work.

E. F. M.

A second company is being formed to go on tour in "Tomorrow the World," which is a success at the Barrymore Theater, New York.

Town Meeting of the Air To Discuss Labor's Rights

The Daily Dialer

The problem of how to maintain maximum production in war industries without endangering labor's rights will be discussed on America's Town Meeting of the Air, under the topic "Should the Connally-Smith Anti-Strike Bill Be Adopted?" Speakers are Representative Howard W. Smith, of Virginia, co-author of the Bill; Walter P. Reuther, speaking for labor. Interrogators are Mark Starr and William Lynn Ransom, BLUE-WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

Vernon Bartlett, M. P. and BBC News Analyst, will discuss current news developments and postwar world plans tonight, CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

Since no study of the development of music in the Americas would be complete without acknowledging the influence of the Indians, Music of the New World traces this influence in narrative and melodic form. Josef Stopak conducts the orchestra, with Margaret Daum, soprano, NBC-WBZ, 11:30 p. m.

Ralph Kirkpatrick, harpsichordist, is soloist with the Columbia Concert Orchestra, Howard Barlow conducting, in a League of Composers Concert, playing Manuel De Falla's Harpsichord Concerto. The program also includes Roger Session's "Black Maskers." CBS-WEEI, 11:30 p. m.

Gov. Charles Edison of New Jersey, Helen Menken, Mary Martin, Akim Tamiroff, "Fats" Waller and George Jessel are guests on Stage Door Canteen, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m. Lum and Abner make a return visit to Bob Crosby's program, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m., and Joe E. Brown is Rudy Vallee's guest, at 9:30 p. m. on same station.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred W. Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Five of a Kind.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Vesper Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—String Time.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Indiana Indigo.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam"; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—LeMar Trio; Charioteers.
7:45 p. m.—Jack Teagarden's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Braves-Pittsburg Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt; News.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—Music in Variety.
8:15 p. m.—Volney Hurd; News.
8:30 p. m.—"The Busy Mr. Bingle"; Sk.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Treasure Hour of Song.
10:00 p. m.—Paul Sullivan; News.
10:15 p. m.—Chuck Foster's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert; News.
10:45 p. m.—Tommy Tucker's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Ruby Newman's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Bob Stanley's Orchestra; songs.

Christian Science Radiocast May 23

Henry Edison Williams of Brookline, Mass., will conduct the next Christian Science program in the Mutual Broadcasting System's "Radio Chapel" series over Station WOR, New York, on Sunday, May 23, 1943 at 11:31 a. m., E. W. T. The subject of Mr. Williams's address is "The Urge Toward Universal Harmony."

For listeners in Boston and vicinity, Station WNAC will rebroadcast this program at 12:30 p. m., E. W. T.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, May 21

12 noon WMEX 1510kc.

Christian Science Program

For Friday, May 21

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Press News in English, XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Hello, Children, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Caracas—6:45 p. m.—Native Songs, YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period, RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Guatemala—7:45 p. m.—Liberty Program, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—London Letter; Macdonald Hastings, GSC, 9.58 meg. 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—Listening Post, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Bridgebuilders, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to condition abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Copley—"Stage Door," starring Glenda Farrell. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Kicked Upstairs," by Clyde North. Featuring Ernest Cossart, Vicki Cummings and Joseph Downing. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"The Play's the Thing," by Ferenc Molnar. Starring Lionel Atwill. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall—Pops Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 1:10, 3:45, 6:25, 9.

Exeter—"The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. 1:45, 5, 8:10. "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 3:15, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:20. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 1:15, 4:40, 8.

Fine Arts—"Silk, Blood and Sun," Jorge Negret. 1, 3:05, 5:15, 7:20, 9:35. "The Boxer," Cantinflas. 2:25, 4:30, 6:45, 9:20.

Kenmore—"In This Our Life," Bette Davis, George Brent. 2:50, 6:20, 9:40. "Sunny," Anna Neagle. 1, 4:30, 7:55.

Keith Memorial—"This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:20, 7:10, 10:05. "Ladies' Day," Lupe Velez, Eddie Albert. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:05, 9.

Metropolitan—"China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. 10:10 a. m., 1:05, 4:05, 7, 9:55. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin, Evelyn Venable. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35 8:30.

Majestic—"Here Comes Mr. Jordan," 10 a. m., 1:23, 5:25, 9:28. "You Can't Take It With You," 11:42 a. m., 3:05, 7:05.

Modern—"Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:20, 9:25. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Anne Shirley. 10:45 a. m., 1:05, 5, 8:05.

Orpheum—"The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, Charles Coburn. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris, Ann Savage, George Stone. 11:20 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Paramount—"Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 9:15. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 7:55.

RKO-Boston—"Follow the Band," Frances Langford, Alvino Rey and the King Sisters. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:40, 10:25. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:25, 6:25, 9:05.

Scollay—"Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:20. "The Omaha Trail," James Craig. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8.

South Station Theater—"Inside Fascist Spain," "Ashcan Fleet," "Marines in the Making," "Ski Soldiers," "A Maid Made Mad," "Ozzie Nelson and His Band." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, Charles Coburn. 12, 3:20, 6:35, 9:55. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris, Ann Savage, George Stone. 1:50, 5:15, 8:30.

Telepix—"March of Time—Inside Fascist Spain," "Pete Smith Novelty," "Mountain Climbing," "Athletic Training of Pre-Flight Cadets," "Science," "McFarland Twins and Orchestra," Disney cartoon. Half-hour of news. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Journey Into Fear," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Del Rio. 9:40 a. m., 12:10, 2:40, 5:10, 7:40, 10:05. "Alibi," Margaret Lockwood. 11 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:30, 8:55.

Tremont—"Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. 10:30 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:25. "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia De Havilland. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:20, 6:35, 9:55.

Uptown—"The Amazing Mrs. Holliday, Deanna Durbin. 12:45, 4:20, 8. "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. 2:20, 6, 9:40.

Washington Street Olympia—"Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:25. "Omaha Trail," James Craig. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

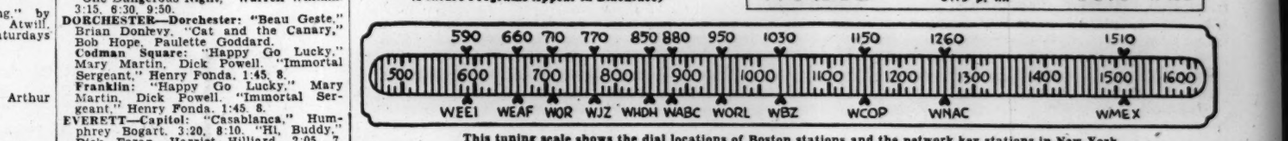
Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivian Leigh. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "We Are the Marines."
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker, 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Arabian Nights," Sabu, Jon Hall. "Underground Agent," Bruce Bennett, Leslie Brooks.
Coolidge Corner: "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. "Sherlock Holmes' Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone. Cleveland Circle: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 1:45, 7:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Priscilla Lane. "Chetniks," Philip Dorn. 1:50, 8.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Fighting Chetniks," Philip Dorn, Virginia Gilmore. "Clancy Street Boys," East Side Kids. 2, 8.
Harvard: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "Seven Miles from Alcatraz," James Craig.
University: "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. 1:30, 4:40, 8:05. "One Dangerous Night," Warren William. 3:15, 6:30, 9:50.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Beau Geste," Brian Donlevy. "Cat and the Canary," Bob Hope, Paulette Goddard. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett.
Codman Square: "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda. 1:45, 8.
Franklin: "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda. 1:45, 8.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart. 3:20, 8:10. "Hi, Buddy," Dick Foran, Harriet Hilliard. 2:05, 7, 9:55.
Park: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "Sunday Punch."
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright. 1:45, 8.
JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "He's My Guy," Joan Davis. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton. 2:15, 8.
LYNN — Drive - In Theater: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce.
MALDEN—Granada: "Saludos Amigos." 1:45, 4:58, 8:08. "Air Force," John Garfield. 2:36, 5:46, 8:56.
Mystic: "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison, Lois Andrews. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.
Orpheum: "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, Heather Angel. 1:55, 8. "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers. 3, 9:05.
Strand: "Powers Girl," George Murphy, Carole Landis. 3:15, 8:20. "He's My Guy," Joan Davis. 2:05, 7, 9:55.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Joan Leslie. "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny. 1:45, 8.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Frankenstein Meets the Wolf Man," Ilona Massey, "Hi, Buddy," Harriet Hilliard.
Fellsway: "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, Anna Lee. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan, Donna Reed.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett.
NATICK—Colonial: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore, Susan Peters. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 2, 8.
NEWTON—Paramount: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Anne Shirley. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Queen of Broadway," Buster Crabbe. "Silent Witness," Frank Albertson. 2, 8.
Strand: "Keeper of the Flame," Katharine Hepburn, Spencer Tracy. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. 2, 8.
SAUGUS—Drive-In-Theater: "The Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. "March of Time's America's Food Crisis." Continuous from dusk to midnight.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. "Destination Unknown," William Gargan, Irene Hervey.
Strand: "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle. "Little Miss Molly," Maureen O'Hara.
Capitol: "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. "Fall In," William Tracy.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Reunion in France." Joan Crawford. "Silver Skates," Bellita, Kenny Baker. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Youth on Parade," Tom Brown, Martha O'Driscoll. 2:08, 7:53. "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 3:34, 9:19.
WALTHAM — Embassy: "Immortal Sergeant", Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison, Lois Andrews. 2, 8.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. "Johnny Doughboy," Jane Withers.
Coolidge: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle, Beth Hughes.
WAVERLEY — Strand: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett. 2:15, 7:45 daily. Continuous from 5 on Sunday.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Casablanca," Ingrid Bergman, Humphrey Bogart. "Get Hep to Love," Gloria Jean.
WEYMOUTH—Drive-In-Theater: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers. "March of Time —America's Food Crisis." Continuous from dusk to midnight.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivian Leigh. Selected Shorts.
WINTHROP—Winthrop and State: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Anne Shirley. 2:30, 7:30.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Women's War Inv. Com.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	baseball game	Yesterday's Favorites
3:30	You Know Answer?	Air Express Music.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	"Do You Know?"; quiz.
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book talk	"Right to Happiness".	baseball game	"Do You Know?"; quiz.
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	'Backstage Wife'; sketch	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Duke Ellington's Orch.
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	baseball game	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
4:30	Clean Up; Home Fr't	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Teddy Powell's Orchestra
4:45	B. Elliot; Song Shop	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown".	baseball game	Glen Gray's Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries".	Sheelah Carter, comment	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
5:15	Date Book; Follies.	Dick Tracy; sketch	"Portia Faces Life".	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor.
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Highway Patrol"; dr.	Billy Payne, tenor.
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Sports; Music Interlude.	News; Sports Reporter.	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15	Hollywood; Music	Newscast	"Yankee Yarns"	Press Roundup; Sports.	Light Classics; music.
6:30	Frazier Hunt, news	A. Templeton; Fighting	Music for Moderns; songs	News from Abroad.	Light Classics; music.
6:45	J. B. Kenney; news	for Home; Stars Revue	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Orchestra.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory.
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Dave Rose's Orchestra.	Richard Sallinger; News.
7:30	'Easy Aces'; comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs.	Bob Burns: "Arkansas	Concert Album	Good News Hour; re-
7:45	'Mr. Keen'; drama	"You and the War"	Traveler"; music; guests	Fred Lang, news.	ligious program
8:00	Ransom Sherman;	Earl Godwin, news.	Frank Morgan; Fanny	Music in Variety	Treasury Star Parade
8:15	variety program	Lum 'n' Abner"	Brice; H. Stafford; orch.	Volney Hurd, news.	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Death Valley Days.	America's Town Meeting:	"Aldrich Family"; drama	"The Busy Mr. Bingle";	Dinah Shore, songs.
8:45	Death Valley; News.	"Should the Connally-	"Aldrich Family"; drama	comedy series	'What's Going On?'; talk
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	Smith Anti-Strike Bill	Music Hall: Bob Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Brahms'
9:15	teur program	Be Adopted?"	music; Lum and Abner	News Service	Concerto in D major
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Treasure Hour of Song;	Classical Album: Brahms'
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	Orch.; Short Mysteries	orch.; Joe E. Brown	soloists; orchestra	Concerto in D major
10:00	"The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Garry Moore; Jimmy	Paul Sullivan, news.	News Service
10:15	"The First Line"	Gracie Fields, songs	Durante; Cugat's Orch.	Sports Interviews	Violin music; recordings
10:30	Vernon Bartlett, MP	World's Most Honored	"Today's News"; drama;	Paul Schubert, news.	Victory Night Watch.
10:45	News: World War II	Music	guest speakers; orch.	Musical Roundup	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Valaida Snow's Orch.	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Glenn Miller's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Music	Harry Green's Orchestra	What Can I Do?; drama	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
11:30	League of Com-	Fishermen's Program	Music of the New World:	So American Serenade:	Day's End: music
11:45	posers' Concert	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Josef Stopak, conductor	Bob Stanley's Or.; tenor	Day's End: News

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Home Town	Newscast	"Dress Parade"	News Service	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Breakfast Band Box	N. E. Fellowship; religious
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News.	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	N. E. Fellowship; religious
8:00	News of the World.	Martin Agronsky, news.	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Shopping talk	"Uncle Sam"; drama.	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	Air Express Music	News Service	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore: News	Newscast	Herb Lewis & Melodeers.	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue.	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Musical 30's	Breakfast Club	"Uncle Sam"; drama.	Ruth Moss Interviews.	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Food Talk	Breakfast Club	Imogene Wolcott: food.	Organ; Vocalists	Studio speaker
9:45	Ed McConnell, songs	Breakfast Club	"Happy Jack"	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	"Valiant Lady"; sk.	Isabel Manning Hewson.	News; Military Band	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Musical Highlights	"The O'Neills"; drama.	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Honeymoon Hill"	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate"; drama	"Cheer Up Gang"	"Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's

Bay State Is Preparing Vast Road-Building Plan

A vast program of postwar highway development in Massachusetts, revolving around two major east-west and north-south, high-speed roads of the Pennsylvania turnpike type and making the Bay State ready for a postwar flow of millions of Federal dollars is being pushed to completion by local planning agencies in co-operation with the Department of Public Works.

With State highways receiving little attention these days and expected to be in bad shape when the war ends, that will be the time for Massachusetts to begin to make way for the super highway era that is expected to follow the war, so say the planning experts. They also remember the period following World War I when many states received millions in Federal funds for highway building because they were prepared with plans, while Massachusetts obtained nothing.

The State program hinges upon the passage of a limited highway bill now in the Legislature which permits the State to designate certain roadways as elongated parkways, banning all commercial enterprise from the side roads and permitting access only at stipulated, protected crossings.

With the limited access bill as law, Massachusetts would be prepared to extend Connecticut's Merritt Parkway system from the Connecticut border to the Merrimac River at Newbury, Mass., and build an East-West nonstop turnpike as a backbone for the entire postwar highway system. Included in the plans of the experts is a co-ordinated traffic improvement program for the City of Boston pivoting upon a central, elevated highway to speed the tempo of downtown traffic.

Under this plan also, the State would continue the widening of the Newburyport Turnpike to eight lanes from where the work left off in Lynnfield two years ago. This will all be part of a distinct effort to prepare Massachusetts for an era of motor transportation designed to compete as closely as possible with the anticipated speeds of airway transports.

A motorist's view of today's highways is just a succession of bumps and holes with small chance that any but the worst ones will be repaired. When the war ends the question will confront highway officials: "Shall millions of dollars be spent to put the old roads into modern shape, or shall these millions be devoted to the construction of entirely new roads over new rights of way?" Some reconstruction will be obligatory. But the bulk of new funds could be turned to building roads that would take traffic out of the traffic-bound cities and towns and lift the maintenance strain on small, local highways.

Congress is expected to pass a bill shortly to make available to Massachusetts $6,000,000 in Federal money if the State will match these funds. Under the provisions of still another bill, Massachusetts would receive $17,500,000 a year for three years after the war if the State will add $6,500,000 a year to those figures. Thus, Massachusetts could have $25,000,000 a year available for its postwar plans over a three-year period following the war if adequate preparations are made.

"Instead of just raking leaves after the war, we must know exactly where we are going in highway developments to avoid the mistakes of the past," said one highway official.

Out of every $1,000,000 spent on actual construction of roads, it is estimated that $30,000 to $40,000 is absorbed by preliminary planning. Hence, this money must be made available before the war ends to get the plans in order. Several committees are at work on these plans which will be co-ordinated for announcement by the Department of Public Works.

It is conservatively estimated that all the State would need is about 2,000 miles of limited access highways to make its motor transportation system function with the best in the country. Without a limited access law, Massachusetts has been building the cart before the horse. Until the horse is provided in the form of through-way express roads, the cart will drag in traffic, planning officials conclude.

New Hampshire Legislature Officially Ending Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 20—New Hampshire's 1943 legislative session will adjourn today at the official time of 5 p. m., regardless of whether pending business forces the session beyond that hour.

Having been in session since the first of the year, the lawmakers have agreed to adjourn at that official hour. Undoubtedly legislative windup activity will actually go beyond that hour. Therefore at one minute before 5 p. m. the official clock will be stopped until all business is cleaned up. Then the clock will be started so that as it marks 5 p. m. the session will come to a close.

The last obstacles in the prorogation of the 128th session of the New Hampshire lawmakers were cleared Tuesday when compromises were reached between the Senate and the House on the budget for the next two fiscal years, the old age assistance measure and the soldiers' bonus bill.

The poll tax in New Hampshire will be upped from $2 to $5 to pay off the anticipated borrowing of $2,500,000 to $4,000,000 to finance payment of a $100 bonus to every New Hampshire veteran of the present war. The money available for old age assistance will be increased $25,000. Further attempts were made to name a minimum old age assistance payment to each recipient. The budget had been held back pending the settlement of other differences.

As finally passed the budget anticipates substantial revenue from Rockingham Park Race Track during the current year as well as next year. Many persons have expressed the conviction that Rockingham's isolation from heavily populated areas will doom its activities this year.

In order to bring the budget into balance sizable transfers will be made from sinking funds to the general fund during the two-year period.

Adjournment of the Legislature will mark the opening of a new season—a season in which members of the Legislature and others will announce their candidacies for office next year.

Important Dates For Consumers

June 1—War Ration Book 3 will be issued as replacement for Books 1 and 2 when needed on basis of mailed applications now being distributed.

June 1—New reduced retail prices on meats, varying from those which went into effect May 17, will go into effect on a community-wide basis.

Meats and Butter

Today—Red "E," "F," "G," and "H" stamps in War Ration Book 2, now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, and canned fish. These stamps will expire on May 31.

May 23—Red "J" stamps become valid.

Red "E" to "J" stamps will expire on May 31.

Canned Goods

May 31—Blue Stamps "G," "H" and "J" will expire.

Sugar and Coffee

May 31—Last day for sugar ration stamp No. 12, good for 5 pounds. Ten pounds of home-canning sugar will be made available soon on stamps, the numbers of which will be announced. This will be in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local boards.

June 1—Stamp No. 13 will be good for 5 pounds through Aug. 15.

May 30—Last day for coffee ration stamp No. 23, good for one pound.

Gasoline and Fuel Oil

July 21—No. 5 coupons in Gasoline Ration "A" books good for 3 gallons each through this date. Expiration dates of B, C, and T coupons vary.

Today—No. 5 fuel-oil coupon now valid until Sept. 30 for 10 and 100 gallons, depending on class.

Tires

Today—Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either grade I or grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

May 31—Final date for second inspection of C bookholders' tires and truck tires.

Shoes

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in Ration Book One—Sugar book—good for one pair of shoes through this date. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Golden-Winged Elephants Envision Victory

By a Staff Photographer

Huge Pachyderms Climax United Nations Spectacle at Circus

Glittering golden costumes, plentifully sprinkled with big bright sequins, are worn by the big troupe of elephants in the "Let Freedom Ring" spectacle at the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus, now showing twice daily at the Boston Garden. The huge animals form a fitting climax to the parade of the United Nations, exultant in the vision of happy tomorrows when the Four Freedoms shall be shared alike by all the peoples of the earth.

Postal Office Deluged About Numerals Plan

Hundreds of calls are being received at stations and branches of the Boston Postal District for assigned numerals under the new Number System now required in addressing mail, it was announced yesterday by Patrick J. Connelly, Postmaster at Boston.

Special headquarters for the new Numeral System have been set up in room 407 of the Federal Building, where calls are received regarding the numerals assigned to the various districts. Calls are pouring in from heavy mailers, including department stores, banks, insurance companies, hotels, and other liberal users of the mail service.

The new system, similar to one in use at Boston about a quarter century ago, was made necessary, Mr. Connelly explained, by the use of many men in the postal service with little or no experience. More than 1,000 trained postal men from the Boston district alone are now serving in the armed forces of the country. New workers are unable to give the quick, safe and accurate service that the public has learned to expect, he said. The number system can be quickly learned by new personnel.

The Boston Postal District has many thousands of streets, avenues and other local designations, Mr. Connelly said. In many cases the name of a given street may be duplicated in as many as 10 of the 25 cities and towns of the District. Even in the Boston downtown area there are many duplications of streets. Inexperienced clerks, handling the greatest volume of mail in history, may send a letter to the wrong office. But the use of a number on each piece of mail, immediately after the name of the city or town, would completely overcome such a possibility, since the correct delivery office would be recognized by the number.

Numbers assigned to the branch stations are:

Allston, 34; Arlington, 74; Arlington Heights (boxes), 75; Astor (boxes), 23; Auburndale, 66; Babson Park, 83; Back Bay Annex, Section E, 15; Back Bay Annex, Section F, 16; Back Bay Annex, Boxes, 17; Belmont, 78; Braintree, 84; Brighton, 35; Brookline, 46; Brookline Village (boxes), 47; Cambridge, 38; Cambridge A, 39; Cambridge B, 40; Cambridge C, 41; Charlestown, 29; Chelsea, 50; Chestnut Hill, 67; Dorchester, 22; Dorchester Center, 24; East Boston, 28; East Weymouth, 89; Essex (boxes), 12; Everett, 49; Grove Hall, 21; Hanover Street, 13; Hyde Park, 36; Jamaica Plain, 30; Kendall Square, 42; Lexington, 73; Malden, 48; Mattapan, 26; Medford, 55; Medford Hillside, 57; Melrose, 76; Melrose Highlands, 77; Milton, 86; Milton Lower Mills, 87; Needham, 92; Needham Heights, 94; Newton, 58; Newton Center, 59; Newton Highlands, 61; Newton Lower Falls, 62.

Newton Upper Falls, 64; Newtonville, 60; North Postal Annex, 14; North Quincy, 71; North Weymouth, 91; Quincy, 69; Readville (boxes), 37; Revere, 51; Roslindale, 31; Roxbury, 19; Roxbury Crossing, 20; Soldiers Field, 43; Somerville, 43; South Boston, 27; South Braintree, 83; South Weymouth, 90; State House, 33; Station A, 18; Stoneham, 80; Tufts College (boxes), 53; Uphams Corner, 25.

Waban, 68; Waltham, 54; Watertown, 72; Waverley, 79; Wellesley, 81; Wellesley Hills, 82; West Medford, 56; West Newton, 65; Weston, 93; West Roxbury, 32; West Somerville, 44; Weymouth, 88; Winter Hill, 45; Winthrop, 52; Wollaston, 70.

G. P. O., Boxes, 1; G. P. O., Boxes, 2; G. P. O., Boxes, 3; G. P. O., Boxes, 4; G. P. O., Boxes, 5; G. P. O., Boxes, 6; G. P. O., Boxes, 7; G. P. O., Section A, 8; G. P. O., Section B, 9; G. P. O., Section C, 10; G. P. O., Section S, 11.

Work or Act—the Elephants Always 'Deliver the Goods'

Circus elephants are actors—and workers, too. They "double in brass" with the best of the performers. These four-ton favorites of the public and show folks, alike, are always in demand as The Greatest Show on Earth makes its moves from city to city. And even if he carries a pretty girl on his head, an elephant is an elephant—ever hungry for peanuts, ever ready to push a baggage wagon into place, or stand on his head in the ring.

Such are the elephants—50 of them—with the Ringling Brothers, Barnum & Bailey Circus showing this week and next at the Boston Garden. War Ration books mean little to these huge pachyderms, though each one daily stows away 150 pounds of hay, 7 pounds of bran—and all the peanuts he can reach—washed down with 30 gallons of water.

Following their help with the unloading and stowing away of equipment, the elephants rest during the morning before donning their ring trappings for the afternoon performance. Then, another rest, and they become actors again.

During their two-week stay in Boston these huge animals enjoy plenty of leisure. But, during the summer while on tour of the country, there will be much loading and unloading of heavy equipment. Yet, during the strenuous and seemingly endless day, there's no protest on the part of the elephants. They are amiable and willing at all times, whether working or performing. They are regular circus troupers.

All the world loves the elephants, and it is a rare person, indeed, who does not enjoy feeding them peanuts as they stretch out their trunks in anticipation.

Cape Fishermen's Cause Championed

Lifting of State fishing restrictions to permit Provincetown commercial fishermen to make catches within the three-mile limit from Race Point to Long Point was recommended today to the Massachusetts Legislature by Governor Saltonstall.

In a special message to the Legislature the Governor said:

"The Navy Department has closed a large area on the outer shore of the Cape on account of the war. Many fishermen from Provincetown ordinarily use this area in order to make their living. Under the State law the area three miles from shore has certain restrictions on fishing. As a result 32 boats employing 135 men are unable now to fish in the vicinity of Provincetown, and they ask that an area some six miles within the three-mile limit from Race Point to Long Point be opened to fishing."

Arthur Adams

Arthur Adams, who passed on at his Dover, Mass., home yesterday, was well known for his philanthropic activities as well as his ardent enthusiasm for yachting.

Mr. Adams was brother of former Secretary of Navy Charles Francis Adams and was a direct descendant of the second and sixth Presidents of the United States.

Throughout his life he was associated with a number of banking firms, including the Adams Trust Company of which he was Vice-President and the Old Colony Trust Company of which he also was Vice-President.

Notable Authors Attend Luncheon

Speakers at the fourth "Authors' Luncheon" at the Copley-Plaza Hotel today were Stanley Johnston, Robert P. Tristram Coffin, Henry C. Cassidy and Dr. Claude M. Fuess.

Mr. Johnston, war correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, is the author of the book, "Queen of the Flat-Tops," an eyewitness account of the Battle of the Coral Sea.

Mr. Coffin's newest book is "Primer for America," a series of 138 ballads on a variety of subjects from telephones to the New England Saturday night bath.

Mr. Cassidy, head of the Associated Press Bureau in Moscow, is the author of "Moscow Dateline: February, 1941-February, 1943," to be published late this month. Dr. Fuess, biographer of Calvin Coolidge, was toastmaster.

Salary Rise Measures Go To Governor

State House Roundup

Fifteen State officials are today in line for salary increases ranging from $1,000 to $1,500.

Only gubernatorial signature to five salary boost bills is needed to make the increases law. Beneficiaries of the measures and the specific boosts approved by the Senate and House are: Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, from $7,500 a year to $8,500; Joseph Earl Perry, State Commisioner of Banks, and Charles F. J. Harrington, State Commissioner of Insurance, from $6,000 a year to $7,500; the eight members of the Executive Council, from $1,000 annually to $2,000, and the three members of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration and Mrs. Hattie M. Smith, Assistant State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, from $4,000 a year to $5,000.

Coast Guard

Members of the Coast Guard will be given veterans preference in civil service under a House-approved bill passed to be engrossed by the Senate.

Workmen's Compensation

The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor perennial proposal for a State fund for workmen's compensation was rejected by the Legislative Committee on State Administration. The Legislature is expected to uphold the action of the Committee.

At the same time the Committee reported favorably a measure making workmen's compensation coverage mandatory upon all employers of six or more persons. If the employer does not take out workmen's compensation insurance, he must, under the proposed bill, post securities valued at not less than $10,000, to cover benefits ordered by the State Industrial Accident Board.

New Center Opening

The Constitution Chapter of the Navy Mothers' Club is opening its new center for servicemen at 46 Water Street, Charlestown, on Saturday. The public is invited to come and see the facilities now available. The recreation room, reading lounge, gift shop, and sleeping quarters will be open all day. A tea dance will be held from 5 to 7 p. m. and an entertainment will be given in the auditorium at 8 o'clock.

Army-Navy to Enforce Coming Raid-Test Rules

In future air-raid tests, including the one scheduled for any time between now and Saturday midnight, the Army Military Police and Navy Shore Patrol will assist wardens in enforcing air-raid precautions rules, it was disclosed today by spokesman for the Boston Committee on Public Safety.

This move to dispel public came in the wake of Tuesday's surprise alert which was characterized as the "worst to date" in the Greater Boston area, with servicemen among the chief offenders. And it followed a warning by Acting Police Commissioner Thomas S. J. Kavanagh that violators of A. R. P. regulations would be prosecuted in the courts.

Meanwhile criticism of the air-raid warning signals themselves as a major cause of the practice alert's failure was voiced at a meeting last night of Boston's chief air-raid wardens at Boston Safety Committee headquarters.

John J. Walsh, Chairman of the Boston Committee, said after the meeting that the system "would be more efficient if the signals were reduced from three to two," and suggested that the public would respond if properly informed.

Although Mr. Walsh would not be quoted directly, the proposed changes would call for two signals, the first a curtailed blast mobilizing wardens; the second, a series of interrupted signals that would warn the public to take cover, there to remain until the all-clear is announced over the public address system.

It was felt that such a change would minimize confusion. An alternative proposal that has been discussed by a number of wardens and citizens interested in civilian defense is to have just two signals—one to mean planes approaching, get under cover, the other, the all-clear.

One cause for Tuesday's fiasco was the scarcity of air-raid wardens on the streets during the alert. This was attributed to the shortness of time—5 minutes—between the blue signal, alerting them, and the red signal, calling them to action.

Mr. Walsh also remarked on the manpower problem facing the chief air-raid wardens. The draft and change of employment have cut civilian personnel from its peak of 40,000 volunteers to 28,000 and the number on the rolls continues to dwindle, he said.

Union Expels Outlaw Strikers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 20—Expulsion of radicals from the teamsters' union here for fostering an unauthorized strike is commended in the official magazine of the teamsters' union, published at its headquarters in Indianapolis.

After recalling the "implicit binding instructions of the General President of the teamsters that no strikes, especially rump or illegal strikes, shall take place during the period of the war," the Union magazine continues:

"Early in January of this year a few radicals within the large membership of Local No. 404 in Springfield decided amongst themselves to tie up long-distance freight because they had what they believed was a grievance, although there was a signed contract with the employers.

"The real reason for the tie-up was that loud-mouthed radicals—only a few—were desirous of getting control of the local union and setting aside the legitimately elected officials of the union. That was in Springfield.

"The organization took action, declared the strike illegal, gave statements to the press, and found men to put in the places of these radicals.

"These men, in due time and in accordance with our laws, were given a trial before the local union. They were found guilty. They then appealed to the joint council."

The Joint Council sustained the local union, and the magazine concludes that in most instances the individuals charged with promoting the illegal strike may never be allowed to return to membership in the union or employment within its jurisdiction, because they were expelled.

Milton Man Elected

Francis E. Buckley of Milton was elected President of Boston Chapter, Sons of American Revolution, at the annual election and dinner meeting held recently at the Harvard Club. Other officers of the Chapter, all re-elected, are Capt. C. Wesley Patten of Boston, Secretary; Arthur Rodney Taylor of South Weymouth, Treasurer, and Elmer C. Stratton of Brookline, Vice-President.

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Allies Bomb Reich for Ninth Day

Continued from Page 1

Force carried the continuing Allied air offensive to Berlin itself again on the night of May 19, the British announced.

The RAF raid on Berlin constituted the third attack on the Capital of the Reich within a week and came only a few hours after American Flying Fortresses had flown into Germany to bomb submarine and shipbuilding yards at Kiel and Flensburg.

Results of the British overnight raid were not announced immediately, a British Air Ministry communiqué saying merely that targets in Berlin were attacked. All the bombers returned.

The latest attack on Berlin had the character of repayment in kind for the series of German Air Force attacks on the London area. It apparently was the same sort of raid—a swift brief stab by high-flying fast planes.

Berlin has not had a cascade raid from heavy bombers since March 29.

Axis Captives Going To U. S. and Britain

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, May 20

Some of the 267,000 German and Italian troops captured in Tunisia will be sent to the United States and Britain.

Italians only will be sent to Britain to join others already employed in agriculture labor. Both Germans and Italians will be sent to the United States and some undoubtedly will be kept in North Africa where some will be used on farms and highway improvement.

In night operations extending along the coast of Europe from the Netherlands to Southern France, RAF Whirlwind bombers attacked enemy air bases at Poix, Amiens-Glisy, and Crecy en Penthieu, and raided rail targets at Gamaches and Eu.

American Flying fortress units, recently reinforced, touched off destructive and fast-spreading flames at Kiel and Flensburg in one of the greatest fire-bombing operations carried out by United States airmen.

Tens of thousands of incendiaries were showered over the two targets, and an announcement said both "were left in flames."

Intruding German planes struck at Southeast England, Essex, and the London area, causing two brief alerts in the Capital. But it was reportedly authoritatively that bombs dropped at widely separated points caused little damage. A small number of persons were injured.

Meanwhile, the Air Ministry denied in a statement that the idea for the bombing of Möhne and Eder Dams by the RAF on May 16 originated from private citizens, and declared that all war-important objectives in Germany have been studied with a view to attack "at the most favorable time."

Dispatches through neutral sources had said the Nazis had threatened reprisals against Jews in Germany on the basis of a London report that a German-Jewish medical specialist, now a refugee in London, had suggested the attack on the reservoirs.

The Air Ministry reported that flood waters from both the Eder and Möhne Dams are rolling destructively forward and that the Ruhr and Weser Valleys "present a most mournful spectacle."

Mediterranean:

73 Axis Planes Destroyed by Allies

North African - based Allied fighters and bombers destroyed 73 planes on May 19 in the greatest aerial blow they have inflicted since the collapse of the German ground forces in Tunisia, it was announced at Allied Headquarters.

Twenty-nine planes were shot down in dog fights off Sicily and Sardinia, in an area where the German and Italian Air Forces have concentrated hundreds of aircraft in an attempt to stem the great and continuing Allied onslaught, and at least 44 others were destroyed on the ground.

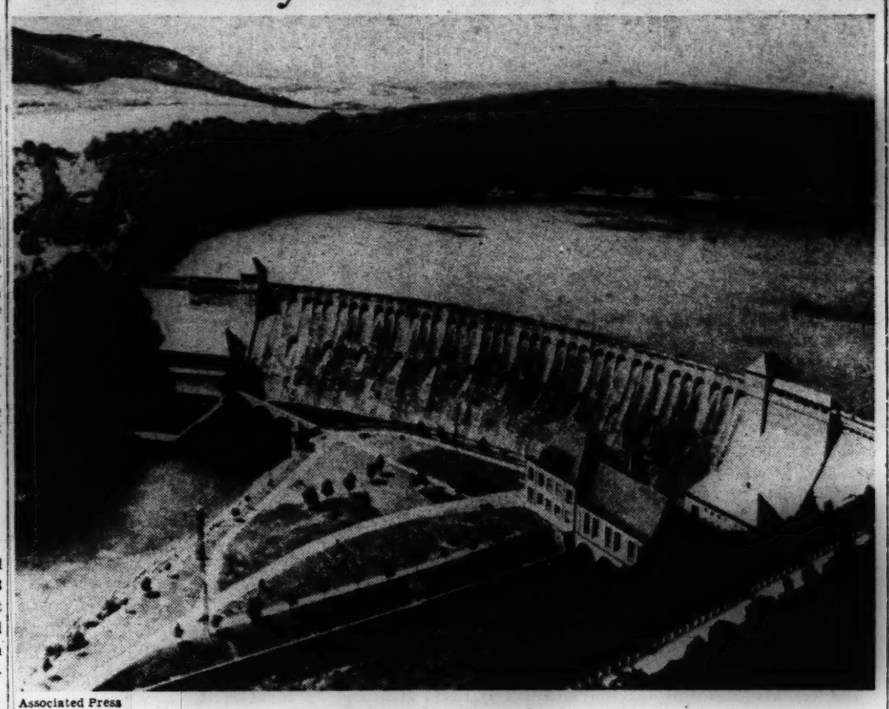
Fifty Axis fighters jumped United States Flying Fortresses, which bombed the Milo airfield near Trapani, Sicily, and more than 30 fighters attacked United States Marauders and Warhawks when the Americans bombed Monserrato, Elmas airfield, and the harbor of Cagliari, in Southern Sardinia.

Four American planes were lost in all these operations.

Thirty-seven of the Axis planes destroyed on the ground were on the Milo field. At Milas airfield, in Central Sardinia, Mitchells scored direct hits on at least six grounded planes and at Villacidro, where approximately 50 planes were parked, hits were seen all over the dispersal area and several explosions were observed in fuel dumps.

Dispatches did not bring out where the Americans destroyed the 44th grounded plane, but presumably it was one of those at Villacidro, 25 miles northwest of Cagliari.

RAF Bull's-Eye Here Loosed Flood on Nazis



Associated Press

Eder Dam in Germany

This is the huge Eder Dam, breached by RAF mines in a raid on targets in Western Germany. The dam, one of Germany's largest, is on the Eder River, near the industrial city of Kassel. The dam was breached in two places and reconnaissance showed a torrent of water pouring through.

Battle of Attu:

Americans Encircle Japanese Force

A Navy communiqué disclosed that survivors of the dwindling Japanese garrison on Attu are completely encircled in the Chichagof Harbor area on the northeast coast except for isolated snipers hiding in the bleak volcanic mountain ridges.

United States Army bombers have started plastering the enemy's last-ditch defenses.

Apparently in hopeless straits, barring an eleventh-hour attempt at reinforcement, the Japanese were fighting with their backs to the sea, with United States warships lying offshore in a position to blast any effort to escape.

"United States forces captured Sarana Pass leading to the Chicagof area," the Navy bulletin said. 'The contacts of the United States north and south forces from the Holtz Bay and Massacre Bay area have confined Japanese resistance to the Chichagof area, except for isolated sniper activities."

This was the first official disclosure that no other enemy forces occupied the western areas of the strategic island, which lies only 2,000 miles from Tokyo via bomber.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, previously had announced that the Americans were making satisfactory progress and captured the enemy-built airfield.

Maj. Gen. Eugene M. Landrum, described by the Secretary as "a veteran of former Aleutian operations," commands the troops on Attu. The expedition was planned some time ago, Secretary Stimson told a press conference, and the soldiers were trained for the job. They proceeded to Attu with heavy naval escort and under cover of a dense fog to surprise the Japanese completely.

Under cover of a naval bombardment, the Secretary added, a small party of Army scouts made the first landing near the west arm of Holtz Bay, and these were followed closely by another wave of troops in the same area. Later, another landing was made on the opposite side of the island at Massacre Bay.

Secretary Stimson said the troops in the Holtz Bay area were commanded by Col. Frank L. Culin, Jr., but he did not have the name of the officer leading the assault on the southern side of the island.

There was little opposition from the surprised enemy in the first phase of the Attu operation, Mr. Stimson reported, and the troops had little difficulty in establishing strong beachheads which they later were able to hold against Japanese counterattacks.

Although the dense fog which concealed the initial landings hampered subsequent operations, making air support almost impossible and the selection of targets for naval and other artillery extremely difficult, the soldiers slowly pushed the Japanese inland. Enemy resistance stiffened along the high ridge at the center of the island, and numerous machine-gun nests were encountered, he said, but Colonel Culin's force fought and groped its way slowly forward through the fog until it had seized all the high ground overlooking Holtz Bay.

The southern force was held up by a heavy concentration of Japanese machine-gun fire in a pass of the high central ridge, but this pass eventually was cleared and patrols from the southern force made contact with the troops in the Holtz Bay region.

"Our two forces thus have been merged," Mr. Stimson continued, "and are attacking the Japanese garrison which is largely concentrated near Chichagof Harbor at the eastern end of the island."

Despite the difficulties encountered, including extremely cold weather, American casualties have been relatively light, the Secretary said, and the troops have captured large quantities of enemy equipment and supplies, including an entire antiaircraft battery with a complete supply of ammunition. The battery is being used for horizontal fire against the enemy.

Mr. Stimson noted that the overall campaign is under Navy command, although all troops ashore on Attu are Army units, and said that "in the landings and subsequent combat the Army is greatly indebted to the Navy for its finely coordinated support."

Three Brothers Meet In Japanese Raid

By the Associated Press

A South Pacific Base, May 20

The scene of the Burnham brothers' reunion was Guadalcanal during an enemy air raid.

Technical Sergeant Eliot Burnham, an artilleryman; Henry, a Marine, and Fred, an infantry soldier, met by chance just before Japanese planes came over. It was their first meeting since their separate departures from the United States.

They ducked into slit trenches. In a few minutes the raid was over and the Burnhams—from Boston and Bolton, Mass.—got together again.

Russia:

German Attacks In Kuban Smashed

New German counterattacks in the Kuban Valley, fed by fresh reserves of men and tanks, have been smashed by Red Army artillery and planes, the Russians announced, with heavy losses inflicted on the Nazis as they made their second unsuccessful effort in two days to cross a river in the Kuban Delta.

There was constant air and land action all along the Russian-German front from the Karelian Isthmus north of Leningrad, where the Finns were reported to have manned their forward lines with more heavy guns, to the arc northeast of Novorossisk, where the Germans still held their positions in the Black Sea port.

There was no confirmation from Russian sources of claims voiced by the German Radio that Russian troops had launched sharp attacks on German lines in the Staraya Russa sector near Lake Ilmen, south of Volkhovo, and near Orel and Belgorod.

The Tribune de Génève, in Switzerland, also carried a Berlin dispatch quoting German military circles as saying the Russians were developing big troop movements in the Taman Peninsula of the Caucasus, above Kursk and south of Leningrad.

Fiercest fighting, the Russians said authoritatively, was in the Kuban and around Izyum, on the Donets River, 70 miles southeast of Kharkov.

Fighters and bombers, with the Red Air Force holding superiority, continued major-scale battles in the sky. The German air fleet made repeated efforts to halt Leningrad in attempts to halt munitions factories that never have ceased turning out material for the front. At least eight German craft were brought down in air duels and by antiaircraft fire on the City's approaches, a Russian communique said.

German Vanguard Caught in Ambush

Germans attempted to land on the Soviet-held bank of the Kuban Valley's lower reaches and were ambushed. Hidden Soviet troops allowed the boats to approach, in some cases to make a landing, then rapid-fire rifles were turned on the enemy, killing about 200. The others took to the boats in a futile attempt to retreat. Fourteen of the craft were sunk and their occupants were drowned, a communiqué said.

A dispatch to Red Star, Soviet Army newspaper, said the Germans were counterattacking in numerous sectors and that the strength of their blows indicate the enemy is getting plenty of reinforcements into their Kuban bridgehead.

With the terrain rapidly drying, the Germans are pushing more tanks into several sectors of this battlefront, it was reported.

South Pacific:

Koepang Attacked By Allied Airmen

Two Japanese planes were destroyed, two were damaged on the ground, and three were shot down in an Allied raid on Koepang, Netherlands Timor, the Allied High Command in Australia announced. Three Allied planes are missing.

The Japanese, continuing to show their resurgence of air activity, raided Oro Bay, New Guinea, 50 miles below Buna. Nine were in the raiding party and antiaircraft fire downed one.

Koepang is on the southwestern tip of Netherlands Timor some 500 miles northwest of Darwin.

The enemy's Oro Bay raiders dropped 20 bombs which the Allied communiqué said fell "in the bush or water, causing no damage or casualties."

In Burma:

Americans Step Up Raids on Japanese

Sharply stepping up the bombing of Japanese positions in Burma, the United States Army 10th Air Force has announced that more than 100 tons of explosives were rained on enemy supply stocks, fuel depots, and railroad facilities in a 175-mile stretch of the Irrawaddy River Valley on May 18.

Huge fires were left burning in a stretch of the valley lying 100 miles below Mandalay and 150 miles above Rangoon in Central Burma.

Berlin Claims:

Big Allied Fleet At Gibraltar

The Berlin Radio, obviously seeking information, reported that 72 ships, including the British aircraft carriers Argus and Formidable and the battleships Nelson and King George V, were at Gibraltar. The broadcast claims, which had no Allied confirmation, were recorded by the Associated Press.

The report, attributed to Spanish correspondents, said that 25 of the ships arrived from the direction of the Mediterranean and that one American and two British merchant ships were damaged. A British destroyer also was damaged, it was reported.

The fleet included tankers, merchantmen, and transport vessels, the battleships and aircraft carriers, 22 cruisers, 18 British destroyers, and some American destroyers, the broadcast said.

Newspaper dispatches from Recife published in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, said a German submarine was scuttled off the northeastern coast early this month and some of the crew rescued by a British destroyer.

The dispatches said the U-boat lacked sufficient fuel to reach an Axis base or neutral port and was unable to submerge because of a damaged engine.

French Sailors Foiled in Coup To Steal Cruiser at Martinique

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 20—The story of how French sailors, eager to join Fighting-French forces against the Germans, attempted to—and nearly succeeded in—whisking the 6,500-ton cruiser Jeanne d'Arc from under the control of Admiral Georges Robert, dictator of Martinique and Guadaloupe, two French islands in the Caribbean, was told here by 34 Frenchmen, most of them seamen who escaped from the islands recently.

For the attempted seizure of the cruiser and their wish to fight the enemy of their country many sailors are now in irons, the group reported. They estimated that there are about 4,000—perhaps more—men in the armed services on the two French islands, of which about 2,500 are in the French Navy and 1,500 in the Army.

The men, in an interview with the press, pieced together the story of the attempted seizure of the Jeanne d'Arc. The conspirators, they said, never knew more than one or two other participants in the attempt and messages came to them mysteriously. They schemed and plotted for months.

Robert States Stand

Admiral Robert paid the warship a visit early this year and declared that as long as there was a division between French forces fighting the Germans, he would obey only the orders of Marshal Pëtain, the group recalled. This statement spurred the plotters, and the next day men were warming up motors, firing boilers, and it was believed there were enough men "in" on the plot to achieve success.

The ship's stores were raided for arms; its officers were to have been overwhelmed and put into irons, they said. The conspiracy was, however, discovered by the officers, who began putting the plotters into irons.

Eleven men who were not discovered went ashore on leave soon thereafter and, hiring taxicabs, they went to a deserted part of the island, where they made a deal to pay a fisherman 1,000 francs apiece to take them to the British island of Dominica. The 30-mile trip to that island took 30 hours through lack of wind.

British officials there fed them, gave them rooms in the best hotels, and put them aboard a vessel which brought them to this country.

Some Fugitives Drown

Other French sailors left the French warships under Admiral Robert's control and paid large sums to be transported in flimsy dugouts or canoes to free territory. Some of the primitive dugouts overturned in the heavy seas, drowning some of the men, the "escaped" Frenchmen said.

The French sailors said that in Martinique there was no news of the outside world. Officers aboard French vessels eat well, but the men eat what the natives eat, they added.

Attempted escapes became so frequent that Admiral Robert used all three of the serviceable airplanes under his control in an attempt to thwart them, the men told reporters, adding that the 60 American-built airplanes on Martinique awaiting delivery to the French—mostly Brewster fighters and Curtiss bombers—since the fall of France had been dismantled to a great extent for spare parts which were sent to Casablanca.

Way to Berlin

Continued from Page 1

many but land approaches would be far easier for Hitler to defend.

The way of the Balkans was the way of the last war; and it would bring quicker relief to the Greeks and Yugoslavs. Aid to Greece in 1941 played a vital part in shaping British strategy for that year; aid to Greece and Yugoslavia may play an equally important part in shaping Allied policy in 1943.

The question of oil also comes into Allied calculations. Rumanian oil fields lie adjacent to an approach to Germany through the Balkans; and Germany relies almost entirely on the oil of Rumania to replenish its diminishing stocks.

Contact With Russians

Last but not least, the Balkan approach would bring United Nations armies into physical contact with the Russians.

With Spain as a neutral at one end of the Mediterranean and Turkey at the other, there are two main paths of advance across the Mediterranean into Europe—via Italy and via Greece.

These countries stand out to the south like piers at a seaside resort. The Allies' problem of reaching continental Europe must obviously be made far simpler if the Italian pier were to be opened to the public free of charge.

Canned Fruit Supply Jump in Prospect

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—If the 1943 pack is as large as expected, the War Food Administration said yesterday, 30,000,000 more cases of canned fruits, juices and vegetables will be available for civilian consumption this year than originally scheduled. The Government, the announcement said, will need 7,000,000 cases fewer of canned fruits and juices and 23,000,000 cases fewer of canned vegetables than the quantities previously established. Officials said Government requirements have been reduced because frozen and dehydrated vegetables and fresh and processed foods will be produced at overseas points and because the 1942 packs, used as a basis for the original 1943 set-aside estimates, were larger than estimated in February.

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Britons Demand 'Teeth' In Postwar Curb on Nazis

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 20—Sweeping proposals for dealing with defeated Germany, recently published by a postwar policy group, outline a control policy which they believe will enable the Allies to prevent the Reich from again becoming a storm center of the world.

This memorandum, it should be pointed out, is not an official statement of either the British Government or of any political party, but of a group containing a number of influential parliamentarians. The chairman is Sir John Wardlaw-Milne and 31 of 36 signatories appear to be members of the Conservative Party.

The memorandum, after "appreciating the desirability of the terms of the Atlantic Charter being implemented" so as to enable Germany and other defeated powers to take part in a prosperous world economy, demand that, first of all, Germany shall not again be in position to launch war upon the world. With this end in view, it advocates, after unconditional surrender of Germany, the setting up of an inter-Allied council of control to preserve order and carry out immediate demobilization of all German armed forces. Such work would include dismantling of German war factories, bringing to trial persons alleged to be guilty of war crimes, and complete demobilization of all German services within six months after German surrender.

Essential Peace Points

Simultaneously, though admitting it is too early to consider detailed peace terms, this memorandum then goes on to describe what it thinks would be essential peace points. Owing to difficult questions to be solved, it is assumed that the actual peace treaty should be delayed for some years after hostilities cease. Nevertheless, 16 peace points are laid down. It is probable that there will be general agreement upon the necessity for a number of these, such as Allied control of the Reich, restoration of sovereignty to invaded countries, transfers of population where such is necessary by restoration of invaded territories, German restoration, or compensation in kind, for loot seized in occupied territories, as well as German payments for costs of Allied occupation and prevention, through fixing exchange rates, of manipulated inflation and the flooding of foreign countries with German products.

Probably the only disagreement upon these things among the majority of persons would be whether they could be carried out effectively. There are, however, certain other proposals regarding which fundamental doubts probably will be expressed on the ground that, even if successful, they won't achieve the desired result of preventing a resurgence of German militarism within a generation.

The memorandum's reference to a separation of East Prussia from the rest of Germany as well as a demand that the Rhineland, including Rhenish Westphalia, should be separated from the rest of Prussia and be made an independent German state, appears to indicate that the authors are thinking of a political breakup of the Reich. If, by this, they mean a compulsory separation of the Rhineland from the rest of Prussia, then once again German unification may very well become the political ideal of the next generation of Germans.

Difficulties Outlived

There is no mention in this memorandum, for example, of the need to work for re-establishment of a German democracy through some system of decentralization. This might be accomplished through some such territorial and historical divisions as that of the former states [Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, etc.] which helped to balance the power of Berlin and to educate the Germans in local self-government. But a mere breakup of Germany seems destined to failure from the outset.

As for East Prussia, its position is much different since there the question of Polish access to the sea and of the removal of a corridor, which the Germans always could use as a menace to New Poland, must be taken into account. But the memorandum mentions nothing about Polish claims in this connection.

In dealing with control of Germany after defeat, the memorandum desires to see "regional police forces of purely local composition purged of all military character and purpose and completely free from central control," with no ex-service officers to be employed.

Such a demand appears to ignore experiences of the years following the last Armistice, taking no account of the fact that many of these ex-service officers again will become organizers of groups of unrest unless they are usefully employed. It is hardly necessary to add that some may become leaders of future Germany and it will be contrary to all past history if the immediate postwar years do not see revulsion against Naziism and war among many of these men.

Nazi Troops May Serve

The demand that Germany shall not be allowed any armed forces "until the Allied nations decide otherwise," while theoretically sound in practice probably will amount to maintaining some German armed forces after the armistice, if only to maintain order as after World War I.

The size and nature of these forces, however, may be fundamentally important since retention after the past war of the services of men who later became enemies of the Weimar Republic might have prevented Hitler from playing upon the German love of things military to develop his own semi-military storm troopers.

Inter-Allied supervision of the German radio and printing as well as control of propaganda also is advocated. Obviously some such action will have to be taken immediately after Germany's unconditional surrender, but much will depend upon what is meant by "for a period to be defined by experience."

"The curriculum of university and school studies must be determined under Allied control and advice," the memorandum says. This control of German cultural development also is something about which much has been written by well-intentioned persons throughout the democracies. But the more thoughtful among them already are beginning to realize how difficult such control is going to be. If renewal of the demand for control leads to a clearer definition of its practical application it will be helpful.

This memorandum unfortunately seems to offer nothing in the way of constructive help to young Germans, who according to this, will have to return home and be content to carry out Allied orders. Yet, if there is to be any real peace, some way must be found of occupying German youth with something worth while. Anyone who moved in the political and military circles of the German youth in the twenties and looks back upon what has happened since in Germany, knows that had there been opportunities for many of them overseas, they would have gone willingly and would have found other avenues for their adventuresomeness.

Germany must surrender unconditionally to the Allies before this war can end, but in reconstructing the peace it is essential to realize that while Prussianism applies fundamentally not to a nation but to a mentality, we as well as the Germans will have to do some clear thinking.

Operations in Ellice Isles

Associated Press from United States Marine Corps

Newly Disclosed U. S. Base at Funafuti

With several craft lying offshore in the bay, a tractor pulls a Navy "Kingfisher" plane up on the beach at Funafuti, newly disclosed base in the Ellice Islands, as the pilot rides nonchalantly on a wing.

Nazis Using Every Method To 'Sell' Invulnerable Theme

By Selden Menefee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Nazi Propaganda Ministry is using every persuasive resource at its command to convince the peoples of Germany and Occupied Europe that the Axis position in Europe is invulnerable. One of the illogical theses the Propaganda Ministry still must "sell" to the civil populations, however, is that the military debacle in Tunisia actually was a moral and strategic victory.

The basic line the Nazis are following on all radio beams, in broadcasts monitored by the FCC Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service and made available by OWI, is that the "glorious" resistance of the Axis in Tunisia has bought time—time for the further fortification of "Fortress Europe."

The ace German military commentator, Hans Fritzsche, told the German people that Axis Europe had been in great danger when the Allied armies first attacked Tunisia: the danger of being invaded from the west and south while the Soviet battle was going on and before coastal defenses had been fully prepared. Now, he argued, that danger is overcome and the Tunisian campaign was therefore "an Axis success."

Allied Victory Meaningless?

Commentator Captain Sertorius was quoted for American consumption as saying that the Axis armies had done everything they intended to do in Tunisia. "If under such circumstances," he said, "it was after all possible to delay the final decision for six months, then the maximum that could be expected from the leaders and troops of the Axis forces was indeed accomplished. Another speaker said that the Allied victory was meaningless unless Sicily is also captured.

British commentators, however, unkindly recalled some of Berlin's former statements about North Africa. On Dec. 16, a Nazi speaker told Britain that "Tunisia is the key to the Mediterranean door. It is now firmly in Axis hands and they have no intention of surrendering it." And four weeks later the Nazi-controlled radio at Budapest said, "The Axis seeks to maintain a strong bridgehead in North Africa and so to close the Mediterranean."

Nazi newspaper releases in January had said that shorter supply lines to Africa made the Axis position "more favorable than that of the Anglo-Saxons." But on the day resistance on Cap Bon came to an end, military commentator General Dittmar told Germans in this hemisphere that the fall of Tunisia "must for a long time have appeared inevitable to anyone half way informed."

The German line to Occupied Europe is best seen from the broadcasts of the Paris Mondial Radio: "The German high command considered this theater of action as secondary. The European bastion is much more important. . . . What happened to the 200,000 German and Italian troops against whom a million men had been thrown could easily be the fate of the Allied troops if they tried to land in Europe."

18 Allied Landings?

On May 13 Paris propagandists attributed to Allied sources the statement that 18 Allied landings will be tried from Norway to the French Basque coast, while additional "armies of liberation" would be sent to South Italy and the Balkans. They then proceeded to ridicule such an enterprise: "Can anyone imagine the number of warships and transports and the air force needed?" Prediction of "a European Tunisia" in the event of invasion closed the broadcast.

Rome Radio helped the verbal battle along by telling Portugal, "In the summer of 1943 the importance of this occupation (of Tunisia) is quite minor. . . . The future will tell whom the battle of Tunisia served most. . . . The Anglo-Americans, to attack it and eliminate it, had to lose much blood, much war material, much time, and many opportunities to carry out much more interesting and decisive operations in other places."

Meanwhile, the German Radio did its best to salvage General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's reputation from the disaster. Early in April the Turkish and Allied Radios had reported his appointment as commander of Axis forces in Southern Europe. But not until May 11 did the Nazi Radio announce that Marshal Rommel had left North Africa under Hitler's orders on March 11 because his "health had deteriorated more and more." The report dwelled on Rommel's decoration by the Führer "in recognition of his unique services in the campaign in North Africa lasting two years."

At least a month ago it became apparent to FCC analysts that the Axis propagandists were beginning to look to their lifeboats in case of a Tunisian defeat. German foreign broadcasts had started to fix the responsibility for defeat on the Italians by making increasing numbers of references (all laudatory) to Italian military performances in Tunisia and the Mediterranean.

Rome, for its part, long ago launched a propaganda campaign extolling the heroism of Italian soldiers, sailors, and aviators. Like Berlin, the Rome Radio attributed the defeats in Tunisia to the "overwhelming numerical and material superiority of the Allies," and tries to instill a grim, back-to-the-wall attitude in preparation for the expected invasion of Italy itself.

But the final collapse obviously took the Axis propagandists by surprise. As late as May 10 Paris Radio said that "the Germans and Italians remain at the height of their task. . . . The battle continues."

Rumors About Italy in Full Bloom

By Edgar R. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The fall of Tunisia coupled with the threat of an invasion of Italy, or, at least, of the Italian islands, and the discussions between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill have produced political rather than military results.

The most obvious result is an avalanche of rumors concerning conditions in Italy.

The new rumors fit perfectly into the pattern to which Axis propaganda has adhered in recent weeks—emphasis upon deterioration in Italo-German relations and on the "moderate" character of Italian Fascism.

At first, Stockholm was bombarded with reports to the effect that the Germans had halted all coal deliveries to Italy. A few days later, the Germans circulated a rumor that Premier Mussolini had ordered home 500,000 Italian workers from Germany.

Another feeler, reaching the United States via Berlin's favorite "news" distribution center, Stockholm, had it that the Duce had asked for strong German reinforcements. To give the story an even more "sensational" touch, the tone of his message to Herr Hitler reportedly caused surprise in high German circles.

Italian Fleet's Status

Then Radio Rome was permitted to tell the world that, according to the Italian Undersecretaries of State for War, Aviation and Navy, the Italian Fleet is unable to halt an invasion. It looks as if the Italians would like nothing better than to have us speculate on the meaning of this report. Perhaps they hoped that it would lead our side to assume that Italy, in rejecting a German "order," had refused to risk its navy for the defense of the European fortress. At the same time, they seem to have spread a report that the Germans are withdrawing their forces from Italy.

Finally, Axis propagandists, helping themselves to a generous portion of previous, apparently Vatican-inspired, stories, came out with the news that King Victor Emmanuel had abdicated and that Prince Umberto had ascended the throne.

Countless rumors have been sweeping European Capitals during the past few days.

Obviously, Axis propaganda is vitally interested in spreading such reports. There can be little doubt that all these stories are designed to influence the discussions now in progress in Washington.

Appointment of Badoglio

Significantly enough, Signor Mussolini reportedly named Marshal Pietro Badoglio supreme commander in Southern Italy, apparently directly responsible to the King, the same day when reports from London hinted that "if Italy sues for peace, a deal will be made with the Field Commander at the time." Yet behind Marshal Badoglio there seems to emerge a new Italian war council headed by the Premier and King Victor Emmanuel.

It is possible that even the Badoglio appointment fits into the "confusion" pattern deliberately publicized by Fascist propaganda. Signor Mussolini knows very well that Marshal Badoglio, a typical Piedmontese disciplinarian and nationalist, will fight as long as the King orders him to do so. Yet only few persons will be inclined to believe that in such matters King Victor Emmanuel is anything but the Premier's mouthpiece.

On the other hand, Signor Mussolini may hope that Marshal Badoglio will be able to get the best and most advantageous deal from the Allies.

Still the most probable reason behind the whole campaign is that the Axis, fearing proclamation of an Italian program by the Allies, is trying to throw Allied diplomatic machinery out of gear by confusing it through unfounded rumors and denials.

Allied Offensive

It is only natural now that Allied forces are in full control of North Africa, public interest is stimulated by the possibility of an Allied offensive, be it of a military or political character, directed against Italy.

There are indications that the Italian problems, including the problem of the future of the House of Savoy, is getting careful attention in Allied capitals.

That it is by no means a simple question can be gleaned from the international discussion following a recent radiocast by the Algiers Radio. A spokesman for the Giraud Administration warned the Italians:

"The decisive moment has arrived for you. Thousands of bombers are preparing for raids. These planes will be directed against Italy. Neither Göring's speeches nor the heroism of your sons will be able to defend you against these raids. . . . There is still time to stop all this horror, Italian people. The hour has struck when you must lay down arms. The peace which we will propose will be on honorable terms. Italian people, destroy Fascism from the interior and we will help you from outside."

Support by the People

Gen. Henri Giraud's appeal caused great surprise in London among some of the governments in exile.

However, it might be very unfortunate if such dissension should cause the United Nations to abandon altogether formulation of an Italian program designed to win the sympathies of the people of Italy.

This point of view, shared by most Italian anti-Fascists, was expressed by former Italian Foreign Minister Count Carlo Sforza in a recent address.

"Do not forget," Count Sforza reminded his listeners, "that a successful landing in Italy may almost mean destruction of the morale in Germany and even in distant Japan. But if you land in Italy and the Italians remain sulky, suspicious and skeptical this may mean morale disaster, and not only in Italy, because the repercussions of the moral failure would be felt in Spain, in Central Europe, in the Balkans.

"An important American jurist said recently: 'The Italians are hungry! if we land in Italy with shiploads of food they will be with us.' This way of thinking may bring on you, even on Italy, bitter shameful disillusions. The force of American is great; but your greatest force is moral. Only complacency and optimism may undermine it."

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Latter Part of Churchill Address to Congress on War

The part of Mr. Churchill's speech which did not get in to yesterday's paper follows. The fact that he spoke from notes and that there was delay in getting the speech both transcribed and transmitted prevented publishing it completely in this edition yesterday.

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—Lots of people can make good plans for winning the war if they have not got to carry them out.

I dare say if I had not been in a responsible position, I should have made a lot of excellent plans and, very likely, should have brought them in one way or another to the notice of the executive authorities. But it is not possible to have such full open argument about these matters, and that is an additional hardship for those in charge that the questions cannot be argued out and debated in public except with enormous reticence and even then with very great danger that the watching and listening enemy may derive some profits from what he overhears. In these circumstances, I give you my opinion that the American and British press and public have treated their executive authorities with a wise and indulgent consideration.

Recent events have, I think, vindicated their self-restraint. Mr. President, it is thus that we are able to meet here today in all faithfulness, sincerity, and friendship. Geography imposes insuperable obstacles to the continuous session of the combined staffs and executive chiefs.

But the scene is constantly changing and lately, I think I may say, constantly changing for the better. Repeated conferences are indispensable if the sacrifices of the fighting troops are to be rendered fruitful and if the curse of war which now lies so heavily upon almost the whole world is to be broken and swept away within the shortest possible time.

I, therefore, thought it my duty, with the full authority of His Majesty's Government, to come here again with our highest officers in order that the combined staffs may work in the closest contact with the chief executive power which the President derives from his office and in respect of which I am the accredited representative of the Cabinet and Parliament.

The wisdom, Mr. President, the wisdom of the founders of the American Constitution led them to associate the Office of Commander in Chief with that of the Presidency of the United States. In this they were following the precedents which were successful in the case of George Washington.

It is remarkable that after more than 150 years this combination of political and military authority has been found necessary, not only in the United States, but in the case of Marshal Stalin in Russia and of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in China.

Even I, as the majority leader in the House of Commons, one branch of the legislature, have been drawn from time to time, not perhaps wholly against my will, into some participation in military affairs.

But modern war is total, and it is necessary for its conduct that the technical and professional authorities should be sustained and if necessary directed by the heads of government who have the knowledge which enables them to comprehend not only the military but the political and economic forces at work, and who have the power to focus them all upon the goal.

Meeting With Stalin

These are the reasons which compelled the President to make his long journey to Casablanca and these are the reasons which bring me here. We, both of us, earnestly hope that at no distant date we may be able to see what we have so long sought, namely a meeting with Marshal Stalin and, if possible, with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

But how, when and where it is to be accomplished is not a matter upon which I am able to shed any clear ray of light at the present time. And if I were I should certainly not shed it. In the meanwhile we do our best to keep the closest association at every level between all the authorities of all the countries who are engaged in the active direction of the war. And it is my special duty to promote and preserve this intimacy and concert between all parts of the British Commonwealth and Empire and especially with the great self-governing Dominions like Canada whose Prime Minister is with us at this moment, whose contribution is so massive and invaluable.

There could be no better or more encouraging example of the fruits of our consultations than the campaign in Northwest Africa which has just ended so well.

One morning in June, last, when I was here, the President handed me a slip of paper which bore the unexpected, utterly unexpected, news of the fall of Tobruk and the surrender of its garrison in unexplained circumstances, the surrender of its garrison of 25,000 men.

That indeed was a dark and bitter hour for me. I shall never forget the kindness, the delicacy, the true comradeship which our American friends showed me, and those with me, in such adversity. Their only thought was to find means of helping to restore the situation and never for a moment did they question the resolution or the fighting quality of our troops.

Hundreds of Sherman tanks were taken from the hands of American divisions and sent with the utmost speed around the Cape of Good Hope to Egypt. When one ship carrying 50 tanks was sunk by torpedo, the United States Government replaced it and its precious vehicles before we could even think of asking them to do so.

True, I am free to admit that in North Africa we built better than we knew. The unexpected came to the aid of the designed and multiplied the results, for which we have to thank the military intuition of Corporal Hitler.

You may notice, as I predicted in the House of Commons three months ago, the touch of the master hand. The vain, insensate obstinacy which condemned Field Marshal von Paulus and his army at Stalingrad has brought this new catastrophe upon our enemy in Tunisia. We have destroyed or captured considerably more than a quarter of a million of the enemy's best troops together with vast masses of material, all of which had been ferried across to Africa after paying a heavy toll to the British submarines and the British and United States aircraft.

No one could count on such follies. They gave us, if I may use the language of finance, a handsome bonus after the full dividend had been earned and paid.

At the time, when we planned this great joint African operation, we hoped to be masters of Tunisa even before the end of last year. But the injury we have now inflicted upon the enemy, physical and psychological, and the training our troops have obtained in the hard school of war, and the welding together of the Anglo-American staff machine—these are advantages which far exceed anything which it was within our power to plan.

Germany 'Lie Factory'

The German lie factory is volubly explaining how valuable is the time which they bought by the loss of their great armies. Let them not delude themselves. Other operations which will unfold in due course, depending as they did upon the special instruction of large numbers of troops and upon the provision of a vast mass of technical apparatus, these other operations have not been in any way delayed by the obstinate fighting in Northern Tunisia.

Mr. President, the African war is over. Mussolini's African Empire and Corporal Hitler's strategy are alike exploded.

It is interesting to compute what these performances have cost these two wicked men and those who have been their tools or their dupes.

The Emperor of Abyssinia sits again upon the Throne from which he was driven by Mussolini's poison gas. All the vast territories from Madagascar to Morocco, from Cairo to Casablanca, from Aden to Dakar, are under British, American, or French control. One continent at least has been cleansed and purged forever from Fascist or Nazi tyranny. The African excursions of the two dictators have cost their countries in killed and captured 950,000 soldiers.

In addition, nearly 2,400,000 gross tons of shipping have been sunk and nearly 8,000 aircraft destroyed, both of these figures being exclusive of large numbers of ships and aircraft damaged.

There have also been lost to the enemy 6,200 guns and 2,550 tanks and 70,000 trucks, which is the American name for lorry and which, I understand, has been adopted by the combined staffs in North Africa in exchange for the use of the word petrol for gasoline.

These are the losses of the enemy in these three years of war. And at the end of it all, what is it that they have to show? The proud German Army has by its sudden collapse, its sudden crumbling and breaking up, unexpected to all of us, the proud German Army has proved once again the saying, "The Hun is always at your throat or at your feet," and that is a point which may have its bearing on the future. We for our part can exclaim with thankfulness, "One continent redeemed!"

The Northwest African campaign, and particularly its Tunisian climax, is the finest example of the co-operation of the troops of three different countries and of the combination under one supreme commander of sea, land, and air forces which has yet been seen.

In particular, the British and American staff work, as I have said, has matched the comradeship of the soldiers of both our countries, striding forward side by side under the fire of the enemy.

It was a marvel of efficient organization which enabled the Second American Corps—or rather army, for that was its size—to be moved 300 miles, from the southern sector, which had become obsolete through the retreat of the enemy, to the northern coast, from which, beating down all opposition, they advanced and took the Fortress and Harbor of Bizerte.

Triumph of Transportation

In order to accomplish this march of 300 miles, which was covered in 12 days, it was necessary for this very considerable army with its equipment, immense, modern, to traverse at right angles all the communications of the British First Army, which was already engaged or about to be engaged in heavy battle, and this was achieved without in any way disturbing the hour-to-hour supply upon which that army depended.

I am told that these British and American officers worked together without the slightest question of what country they belonged to, each doing his part in a military organization which must henceforward be regarded as a most powerful and efficient instrument of war.

There is honor, Mr. President, for all, and I shall at the proper time and place pay tribute to the British and American commanders by land and sea who conducted or were engaged in the battle.

This only will I say now. I do not think you could have chosen any man more capable than General Eisenhower of keeping his very large, heterogeneous force together through bad times as well as good, and of creating the conditions of harmony and energy which were the indispensable elements of victory.

I have dwelt in come detail, but I trust not at undue length, upon these famous events and I shall now return to the general war, for a few minutes, in which they have their setting and proportion.

It is a poor heart that never rejoices. But our thanksgiving, however fervent, must be brief.

Heavier work lies ahead, not only in the European, but as I have indicated, in the Pacific and Indian spheres, and the President and I and the combined staffs are gathered here in order that this work shall be, so far as lies within us, well conceived and thrust forward without losing a day.

Not for one moment must we forget that the main burden of the war on land is still being borne by the Russian armies. They are holding at the present time no fewer than 190 German divisions and 28 satellite divisions on their front. It is always wise, while doing justice to one's own achievements, to preserve a proper sense of proportion, and I therefore mention that these figures of the German forces opposite to Russia compare with the equivalent of 15 divisions which we have destroyed in Tunisia after a campaign which has cost us about 50,000 casualties. That gives some measure of the Russian effort and of the debt we owe to her.

It may well be that a further trial of strength between the German and Russian armies is impending. Russia has already inflicted injuries upon the German military organism which will, I believe, prove ultimately mortal. But there is little doubt that Hitler is reserving his supreme gambler's throw for a third attempt to break the heart and spirit and destroy the armed forces of the mighty nation which he has already twice assaulted in vain.

He will not succeed. But we must do everything in our power that is sensible and practicable to take more of the weight off Russia in 1943.

I was driving the other day not far from the field of Gettysburg, which I know well, like most of your battlefields. It was the decisive battle of the Civil War.

No one after Gettysburg doubted which way the dread balance of war would incline. Yet far more blood was shed after the Union victory at Gettysburg than in all the fighting which went before.

It behooves us therefore to search our hearts and brace our

I do not intend to be responsible for any suggestion that the war is won or will soon be over. That it will be won by us I am sure. But how and when cannot be foreseen, still less foretold. sinews, and take the most earnest counsel one with another, in order that the favorable position which has already been reached, both against Japan and against Hitler and Mussolini in Europe, shall not be let slip.

If we wish to abridge the slaughter and ruin which this war is spreading to so many lands and to which we must ourselves contribute so grievous a measure of suffering and sacrifice, we cannot afford to relax a single fiber of our being or to tolerate the slightest abatement of our effort.

The enemy is still proud and powerful. He is hard to get at. He still possesses enormous armies, vast resources and invaluable strategic territories.

War is full of mysteries and surprises. A false step, a wrong direction of strategic effort, discord or lassitude among the Allies, might soon give the common enemy the power to confront us with new and hideous facts.

We have surmounted many serious dangers. But there is one grave danger which will go along with us till the end. That danger is the undue prolongation of the war. No one can tell what new complications and perils might arise in four or five years of war. And it is in the dragging out of war at enormous expense till the democracies are tired or bored or split that the main hopes of Germany and Japan must now reside.

We must destroy this hope as we have destroyed so many others, and for that purpose we must be aware of every topic, however attractive, and every tendency, however natural, which turns our minds or energies from the supreme objective of the general victory of the United Nations.

By singleness of purpose, by steadfastness of conduct, by tenacity and endurance—such as we have so far displayed—by these and only by these can we discharge our duty to the future of the world and to the destiny of man.

British 'Trucks' Run Now on U. S. 'Petrol'

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 19

Prime Minister Winston Churchill disclosed today that British-American Lend-Lease extends to language.

He told Congress that British forces in Africa had accepted the American word "trucks" in place of the British "lorries" and the Americans had agreed that gasoline should be called "petrol."

Germans Say Churchill Talk Was 'Typical'

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP)—A German radiocast misquoting yesterday's speech by Prime Minister Winston Churchill said last night that "Churchill's declaration that this war must be waged to the very end, whatever the cost, is typical for him and for his attitude to all problems," the Office of War Information reported.

The radiocast, described by the OWI as the first Axis reaction to the speech, was from a German news agency dispatch transmitted to Occupied Europe and was reported by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service.

The OWI said the dispatch "avoided quoting the Prime Minister directly and attributed to him in paraphrase statements that he did not make."

Mr. Churchill was represented as having talked about "slim" chances of achieving victory by bombing and as having declared that a "fatal blow" had been dealt to German war industry by the RAF bombing of Ruhr dams, the OWI said.

"The difficulties facing the Allies are becoming more obvious with every further meeting," the DNB dispatch said. "Britain and the United States, as the British Premier's speech shows, are aware of the great dangers threatening them and of the necessity of meeting those dangers.

"They have, however, not found any practical way to deal with this state of affairs, which compels them to pull down on one side what they had endeavored to build up on the other. This also accounts for the continuance of the dispute as to which theater of war is to have priority. Churchill pleads for Europe and Roosevelt for east Asia."

German propaganda aimed at the United States has persistently held that President Roosevelt's chief interest is the European theater, the OWI said.

Italian Reasoning

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP)—The Rome Radio said in a radiocast recorded by NBC May 19 that Prime Minister Churchill's speech "completely reassured the Italian people that there will be no invasion of the Continent."

"You always know," the Italian broadcast said, "that when the British are silent, they have something up their sleeves. When they boast and cite figures, you can figure that they are about 60 per cent correct, but when Churchill comes right out and tells you that he is going to bomb, burn and invade, you can rest assured that he will do no such thing."

Roosevelt and Churchill Meet Pacific War Council

Continued from Page 1

ceived a "general picture of the whole problem. One main element of the problem stands out—that's shipping."

The capital's second-day reaction to Mr. Churchill's speech to Congress was twofold:

Reaction to Speech

1. It brought greater confidence in the Churchill-Roosevelt war management.

2. It raised the question: Why can't we have reports to Congress like that in this country?

As to the first, Mr. Churchill's pledge to help bomb Japanese cities to "ashes" and to stay in the Pacific war beside the United States to the bitter end seems to meet momentarily the objection of "doubting Thomases." However, it is felt here that the necessity for the British Prime Minister to so stress the obvious indicates that the same group which initially raised the issue will not long be satisfied, and that such reassurances must be given again and again. Actually, it is believed, the British Empire would fall apart if the Japanese war were not ultimately pushed to success. Australia, New Zealand, India, and Canada are just as concerned with beating the Japanese as are Americans, or more so, and they are a pledge, if any is needed, that the United States will have full British support in Nippon's destruction and downfall.

Situation Unchanged

However, as to the precedence of the attack on Japan or Germany, the Churchill speech, on reflection here, is seen to leave the situation about where it was before. Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt still are convinced, along with most strategists, that the defeat of Germany will be a mortal blow to Japan, whereas defeat of Japan would not produce the same result on Germany, and hence that the attack on Germany must be pushed home first. At the same time, as Mr. Churchill stressed again yesterday, the presence at the strategic military parley now going on here on Far East commanders indicates that something may be brewing against the Japanese, and that Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill have not forgotten the matter.

Incidentally, Col. J. L. Ralston, Canadian Minister of National Defense, and the Canadian Chiefs of Staff, are en route by plane here today, at the invitation of Mr. Churchill. Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King already is here and heard the Churchill speech yesterday.

Senator Albert B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky attempted to keep alive the fight to make Japan Enemy No. 1 with a formal statement listing four main objections to Mr. Churchill's address. He said the Prime Minister had not explained why no effective attempt had been made to reopen the Burma Road; he charged that if there is a large British force in India, it is being held off by inferior Japanese strength; he argued that if things were going so well on the European Front, as Mr. Churchill indicated, Germany would not escape if the Allies attacked Japan, and he wound up by declaring that Japan must be attacked now or never.

Most Congressmen Satisfied

Most Congressmen, however, seemed to accept the Churchill speech as highly satisfactory for the time being, and particularly the sentence,

"Lots of people can make good plans for winning the war if they have not got to carry them out."

The second reaction heard widely discussed here was the advantage in such a frank report to the Legislature as that made by Mr. Churchill. The Churchill address is the routine sort of speech which a Prime Minister, acting as majority leader, makes to Parliament. Lack of such speeches, and close co-operation between the President and Congress, it is pointed out, is the penalty the United States pays for the Constitutional separation of the Executive and Legislature. In Britain, the Executive is an extension of the Legislature. Mr. Churchill specifically referred to himself yesterday in Congress as the "majority leader" of his home Parliament.

Example of Co-operation

What Congress had yesterday was a dramatic, face-to-face example of the intimacy and co-operation between the British Executive and the British Legislature. The Prime Minister is, in effect, the chairman of a House of Commons executive committee. the only difference was that in the Commons, the members can ask the Prime Minister questions, while for the sake of courtesy, the members of Congress yesterday forebore.

Not only does the Prime Minister appear directly in Commons, but so do the members of his Cabinet. Under the same system in the United States Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet would be on hand, either personally or through their parliamentary secretaries, to answer questions.

Church Group Urges Oriental Recognition

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP)—The Executive Committee of the Federal Council of Churches May 18 approved a resolution calling for congressional modification of existing immigration and naturalization alws so that Orientals "may become citizens on the same terms as immigrants from non-Oriental countries." The resolution declared that the present laws affecting Orientals "are based on discrimination on account of race," and are "contrary to the democratic principles upon which this country was founded, and to proven scientific facts."

President Praises Boy Scout Services Rendered United States on All Fronts

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—President Roosevelt sent to the 33rd annual National Council meeting of Boy Scouts of America in New York today his personal message of encouragement as their Honorary President.

"As we redouble our efforts to win the war," said Mr. Roosevelt's message to Walter W. Head, St. Louis, Mo., President of the Scout movement, "I am more impressed than ever by the services being rendered America by the Boy Scouts of yesterday on the battlefronts."

The Boy Scouts of today, Mr. Roosevelt added, are rendering similar services on the home front. "They are indeed a source of power. Their record must be an inspiration to you."

The text of the President's letter:

"As we redouble our efforts to win the war, I am more impressed than ever with the services being rendered America by the Boy Scouts of yesterday on the battlefronts and the Boy Scouts of today on the home fronts. They are indeed a source of power.

"Their record must be an inspiration to you as you convene in New York for your thirty-third annual meeting. In sending you greetings, may I say one of my earnest hopes for the Boy Scout movement is growth—growth in boys and men which translated into Scouting terminology means greater strength for and greater service to America."

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 267 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 5 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Hartford — Sundays, 8:45 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.
New Haven — Saturdays, 8 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Second and fourth Thursdays, 9:15 a. m., WNLC, 1490kc.
Waterbury—Third Sundays, 1:15 p. m., WATR, 1320kc.

Maine

Bangor—First Sundays, 1:30 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m., Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—Third Sundays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25m), 15.35mc (19m).
Greenfield—Third Tuesdays, 11:15 a. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—First and third Thursdays, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Springfield—Series, Monday to Saturday, inclusive, May 17-22, 8:45 a. m., WSPR, 1270kc.
West Yarmouth—First and third Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 2 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia — Fridays, 1:45 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.
Manchester—Tuesdays, 8:30 a. m., WMUR, 610kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket — First and third Wednesdays, 7 a. m., WPCI, 1420kc.
Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon; second Wednesdays, 7:30 a. m., WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Sundays, 2:45 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwavé

Republic of Panama

Colon—Sundays, 2 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.96m).
Panama City—First Sundays, 2:45 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursday, Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Discontinuance of Program

Massachusetts

West Yarmouth—WOCB, 1240kc.

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Can It Wisely.
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Nazi Industry Strains Under Raids

By Charles E. Gratke
Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, May 19 — The Nazis now are depending for support in war on a machine which is brittle in the extreme and on which new strains are producing breakage rather than mere inconvenience.

This conclusion appears to be fully justified from facts available here. It is less sensational than reports currently being circulated from Sweden, which has become one of the few remaining windows for accurate information about Germany. But it is clear that bombings and attrition are transforming the German industrial plant from the familiar, efficiently clicking machine into one where improvisation is now an established practice. Meanwhile a variety of factors, including food shortages, are seriously affecting the population of the Reich.

Before considering the details, it is interesting to recount an explanation advanced by military experts here as to why Germany failed to retire from Tunisia earlier. Germany is known to have been sending reinforcements to Tunisia until the last. And despite the surrender of well-equipped German units, it is believed here that Hitler's order to Col. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim to fight to the last cartridge fully expressed the Nazi purpose. It was to hold out until July and deny the United Nations time for an offensive on the Continent this year. A pressing reason behind the desire for delay was not only military but to enable the Nazis to tighten up the home front.

"Point of Depreciation"

A significant "point of depreciation" has been reached in the balance between war industry and consumer industry. It is no longer possible to transfer men and materials and civilian occupations to relieve bombed-out war factories for the simple reason that civilian output has been reduced to the minimum.

The present German policy of liquidating little businesses as part of the total mobilization scheme is not solving the problem for the reason that the requisition was previously so extensive that liquidations in the past few months are estimated at not more than 7 to 8 per cent of the commercial economy. However, these requisitionings are having a bad social effect. It is hard enough when the Gestapo sweeps out some little bourgeoise and takes off the counter, chair, desk, and the few remaining tools. But in a majority of cases virtually no provision is made for such people to get new jobs, since the physically able already are employed on essential tasks. Suffering and unrest thus is mounting. Reports here of unruly crowds in Berlin, Munich, and Frankfort probably are not without some basis, despite the fact that police control is something the Nazis understand thoroughly.

How deeply German manpower is strained is indicated by a report published in the Frankfurter Zeitung giving instructions in cases where more than half of the town council from any city is called up for military service. In such cases the Nazi Party is authorized to name substitutes to advise the mayor during the councilmen's absence.

Difficulty of the textile situation is indicated in a report from Berlin from the correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet. It says: "Nazi figures show German textile mills now are busy with civilian as well as military clothes, including 600,000 suits for workers in the eastern occupied areas."

The figure is extremely doubtful. But one sentence in the story slipped by the censor. It admitted a previous difficult situation throughout the textile industry and promised new mass-production methods, including plans for an enormous output of socks, stockings and underwear.

Potato Shortage

On the question of food the most alarming reports concern a shortage of potatoes which are the backlog of German nourishment plans. Between last December and February there has been a definite shortage and some communities have been entirely without potatoes most of that time. New restrictions effective May 31 cut down rationing considerably, reducing meat from the present 350 to 250 grams weekly but extra rations of bread and fats have been promised as a compensation. Reports from Germany admit a very bad harvest and state that loss of cereals and oleaginous plants through the cold of the past winter was the greatest reverse suffered on the agricultural front. More than 2,000,000 tons of barley were reported diverted from fodder to civilian use with the consequent slaughter of thousands of cattle. Incidentally, the new German meat ration is lower than the present Swedish meat figure, but the difference in Sweden is that you actually get it with other things too.

Germany, in the meanwhile, has been markedly increasing its community feeding. Reports here show 12,000 community kitchens operating by last fall feeding 3,500,000 workers, more than double those fed in the first year of the war. This was in addition to camp kitchens required for 4,000,000 laborers, including requisitioned foreigners.

Foreign labor continues to be a mounting problem and Danish sabotage, though the most spectacular development during recent weeks, has a smaller counterpart over a wide area. The underground has been particularly successful in circulating instructions for sabotage, including even pocket dictionaries the middle pages of which show how to crack up machines and slow up manual work.

Bearing importantly on the production problem is the report of recent bombings of Essen which practically knocked out the Reich's boiler and tube production. This presents a difficult bottleneck, especially since United Nations' attacks on the Reich transport continues to concentrate on locomotives. Germany has been doing much to disperse its industry toward the east, as has been reported during the past year, but, as one visitor from the Reich here recently reported, this dispersion has not been so extensive as generally supposed.

Shoe Factories Closing in Sweden

By Swedish News Exchange

Stockholm

Many shoe factories in Sweden will cease production next month because of a lack of leather, and also the inception of shoe rationing here a week ago.

The close-down order has been spread over a period of several weeks to facilitate absorption of labor into other industry with a minimum of hardship to the workers.

The re-opening of safe conduct traffic with South America is expected to result in the import of some hides from the Argentine, but not in sufficient quantity to permit of a general resumption of activity in the Swedish shoe industry.

Commission to Study Peace Finds Challenge to Christians

"The Six Pillars of Peace" outlined by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America through its Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace, are presented in a series of articles. There are eight articles, the first today being an introduction by the Chairman of the Commission.

Six articles by outstanding authorities are then to discuss each pillar in order. The final article of conclusions is to be by the Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Pastor of Riverside Church in New York City.

By John Foster Dulles
Chairman, Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace

As this war turns from a defensive to an offensive operation, as territory is regained and as peoples are liberated, the United Nations are brought face to face with grave problems that will imperil their unity.

Already we see that threat. Russia and Poland have broken relations and opposing factions of French and of Yugoslavs compete for support from among the Allies.

Developments such as these will compel the United Nations to make soon the basic decision of whether the future is to be one of international collaboration. If that is not to be, if as in the past each nation must depend upon itself alone, then the United Nations will surely begin to play power politics against each other. While the form of unity may temporarily be preserved, its soul will be extinct. The seeds of the new war will be sown and, indeed, a decisive ending of this war may long elude us.

Americans' Responsibility

Of course, no one nation can determine that the future shall be one of collaboration. That requires joint action. But peculiar responsibility rests upon the American people for it was they who, after the last war, unexpectedly elected to "go it alone." The shock of that was unforgettable. We cannot expect others now to take it for granted that this time it will be different.

That is a great uncertainty which bedevils the present and beclouds the future. It is an uncertainty which only the American people can resolve.

Christian citizens should, in this matter, feel a great responsibility and see a great opportunity. They know that strength and safety do not come primarily from material things, but from things of the Spirit. They know that true greatness is incompatible with narrow selfishness and that power, such as that our nation possesses, cannot be divorced from broad responsibility. They know that if we follow what may seem the easy path of self-sufficiency, the result will be internal decay, a mounting hostility of the rest of the world and a certain renewal of conflict.

Time for Action

Those who believe these things face now the time for action. Unless their beliefs are soon translated into realities, the opportunity to do so may not recur in our time. The pattern of the future is already in the making and before long it will have been irrevocably set.

In order to promote thinking and action along realistic lines, our Commission has formulated a statement outlining six areas within which national interdependence is demonstrated, and where, accordingly, international collaboration needs to be organized. We call these the "Six Pillars of Peace."

A group of eminent Americans will discuss them in a series of articles to appear in this paper during succeeding weeks. We hope that this will stimulate many others to follow their example.

Only widespread discussion can produce a clear and dependable mandate to our Government from its citizens. Only if that mandate be to seek international collaboration can we expect a Just and Durable Peace.

Six Pillars of Peace

1. Political collaboration between the United Nations and ultimately all nations.
2. Collaboration on economic and financial matters of world-wide import.
3. Adaptation of the world's treaty structure to changing conditions.
4. Assurance, through international organization, of ultimate autonomy for subject peoples.
5. Control of armaments.
6. Establishment of the principle of the rights of peoples everywhere to intellectual and religious liberty.

Broken Pipe Ends Gasoline Flow to East

WASHINGTON, May 20—The critical gasoline shortage in the East will last several weeks until a break in the new Texas-to-Illinois pipe line can be repaired and may even mean reduction in gas available to the Middle West, Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes said today.

A flood in the Arkansas River that changed the course of the river bed caused the break that will mean a loss of 200,000 barrels of oil to the East.

The break occurred when the Petroleum Administration was trying to fill the triple needs of the military forces, next winter's oil users, and civilian driving rations allotted by the Office of Price Administration.

Pleasure Driving Banned

As the first step to meet the new curtailment of stocks, the OPA yesterday banned all pleasure driving in 12 eastern States and the District of Columbia. States affected are Maine, NeNw Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. Eight counties of West Virginia also are included in the ban.

In order to mode nearly equalize supplies of gasoline with the East, Mr. Ickes said it might be necessar yto divert stocks from the Middle West to the point where pleasure driving might have to be forbidden or coupon values cut there.

Between 8,000 and 9,000 tank cars have been bringing oil to the East from the end of the pipe line at Norris City, Ill., have had to be diverted because of the Arkansas River break, Mr. Ickes said. The pipe, recently completed, held at its river crossing but the river at its flood stage cut an entirely new river bed and broke through where the pipe was not reinforced.

Advocated Ban

Mr. Ickes pointed out that he has been advocating a ban on all nonessential driving for a year and a half. Recently he has been pleading with OPA Administrator Prentiss Brown to reduce the number of B and C coupons in the East, but Mr. Brown has not accepted his advice.

Under the present division of authority, Mr. Ickes can only inform the OPA of the size of the oil stocks; fationing is the business of Mr. Brown's agency.

Through the efforts of the Petroleum Administration, tank-car shipments of oil to the East attained a new high of 980,652 barrels a day before the Arkansas River acted up, Mr. Ickes reported.

Price Controls of OPA Face Charge of Failure

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 20—Has the Government's attempt to control wartime prices broken down?

When OPA Administrator Prentiss M. Brown took office in January, he said a price rise of about one-half per cent a month is inevitable.

A belated report from the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that living costs went up 1.5 per cent between Feb. 15 and March 15. Chief factor in the rise was a 13.2 per cent jump in the price of fresh fruit and vegetables.

The enormous increase in fruit and vegetable prices coincided with the beginning of canned-goods rationing and the Southern freeze. Prices of seven basic vegetables were put under OPA price control on Feb. 23 and 24.

Optimistic Note

The Bureau of Labor Statistics injected an optimistic note in its report by stating that preliminary estimates indicate a smaller increase in food prices from mid-March to mid-April. The latter figures will be ready for publication in about 10 days.

The Bureau of Labor statistics report showed that living costs were approximately 22.8 per cent above the 1935-39 average. When Mr. Brown took over the OPA reins from Leon Henderson in January, he said that in the last war prices skyrocketed 110 per cent.

OPA has been subjected to half a dozen new barrages of criticism recently.

Its price-control efforts were described by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor today as "giddy" and enforcement as "ineffectual."

OPA's abandonment of grade labeling, just announced, was termed by the Council an "outrageous surrender."

'Too Many Coupons'

OPA has been condemned by Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes for issuing too many gasoline-ration coupons in the East for the supply.

This practice has resulted in a new ban on nonessential driving in 12 Eastern states, eight counties of West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Stocks of gasoline in this area have dropped to a new all-time low due to increased demands of military services for overseas operations and recent easing up on civilian driving curbs.

"The situation is so serious," the OPA said in its announcement, "that thousands of tractors operated in vital food-production areas from Virginia to Maine might stand idle in a few days for lack of fuel.

Check Violators

To enforce the new curb, local officials have been asked to question all motorists driving under circumstances which indicate a violation of the ban, question all those stopped for traffic violations, and check all cars found at race tracks, amusement parks, beaches, and other places where their presence is prima-facie evidence of violations.

Subsidy Roll Back

Mr. Brown has announced his intention of cutting the cost of living approximately 2 per cent by means of subsidies and roll backs. The first roll back will come June 1, when a reduction of 10 per cent will become effective at the retail level on beef, veal, lamb, and mutton, and on cuffee and butter.

Though this roll back is to be subsidized by the Government through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at the processor levels and the Commodity Credit Corporation at farm levels, certain representatives of the nation's food industry already are protesting that a great number of stores will not be able to keep running.

"Little Change" in Rents

The Bureau of Labor Statistics report, delayed because of changes made necessary by rationing and short supplies of ordinary foods, showed "very little" change in rents, a 1.1 per cent increase in clothing prices and a .3 per cent increase for housefurnishings. Food as a whole went up 2.8 per cent.

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Ickes Brands Bill of Attainder Against Lovett Unconstitutional

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 20—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, branded as "unconstitutional" today the 5-to-1 House vote passing a so-called bill of attainder against Robert Morss Lovett, Government Secretary of the Virgin Islands.

Appearing as witness before a Senate Committee on Appropriations, he described it as a "reckless piece of legislation," a "performance which democracy cannot tolerate," and a usurpation of executive function.

Mr. Ickes defended the former Chicago University professor, attacked by the Dies Committee, as a man "of great nobiilty of character and complete loyalty and integrity."

Professor Lovett's son was killed in the service of the American Army in World War I in the battle of Belleau Wood, France.

Rider to Bill

The House this week affixed a rider to an appropriation bill declaring that no funds from this or any other appropriation bill should go to pay the salary either of Dr. Lovett or of Dr. Goodwin Watson or Dr. William E. Dodd, Jr., both of the Federal Communications Commission.

Mr. Ickes testified only as to Dr. Lovett, since he is under the Interior Department.

"Mr. Lovett," Mr. Ickes declared, "is not accused of breaking any law and he is not guilty of breaking any law. He is accused, at the most, of just one thing—holding opinions which some members of the House of Representatives do not agree with, and the holding of which is no crime in this country. In large part, he is convicted by the House, not even for his own opinions, but for those held by others with whom he has had some fugitive connection."

Mr. Ickes charged that the anti-Lovett tax rider was unconstitutional both as an invasion of the Executive function and also as a "bill of attainder."

Secret Meeting

Mr. Ickes said Dr. Lovett had been examined for two hours before a secret meeting of the Kerr Review Committee without counsel, without detailed specification of the charges against him, and with no chance to call witnesses in his behalf. The transcript of evidence, Mr. Ickes said, was shown neither to Dr. Lovett, the Department of the Interior, nor to the House of Representatives "which voted his conviction."

In a fervent appeal, Mr. Ickes asked the Senate Committee not to "kick him out with a stigma attached to his name, without his having had a decent opportunity for defense anywhere."

Mr. Ickes said he had known Dr. Lovett 45 years and that he had never been a Communist sympathizer.

"The test of the fitness of an officer of the Government cannot fairly be the political views of persons with whom he has in the past been associated for nonpolitical objectives," Mr. Ickes declared.

Virgin Island Support

Both newspapers of the Virgin Islands, the Daily News and the Progressive Guide, published ardent tributes to Dr. Lovett, Mr. Ickes reported, on learning of the Dies charges.

Mr. Ickes cited a list of friends, who had telegraphed the Kerr subcommittee in Dr. Lovett's behalf. Far from being Communists, the group, he said, included Thomas W. Lamont, Chairman of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Judge Learned Hand, Federal Circuit Judge, and others.

Mr. Ickes charged the Kerr review subcommittee had been imposed on by Congressman Dies.

Making a frontal attack on the allegation that Dr. Lovett had been associated with so-called "front" organizations, Mr. Ickes offered a statement from the Attorney General that although certain groups had attracted Communist support, their programs were legitimate on their face, and had attracted many patriotic people.

"This is a pretty weak pail of garbage with which to find a man guilty of being disloyal to his government."

Mr. Ickes charges some of the evidence of the Kerr committee report follows that in the "Red Network" by Elizabeth Dilling, who, he commented, "is now under indictment for sedition."

Former Radical

Mr. Ickes recalls that J. B. Matthews, $7200 Dies Committee chief investigator and former radical, himself was the first Chairman of the American League Against War and Fascism which, Mr. Ickes quotes Mr. Matthews as declaring, "was designed to involve the United States in any war on the side of the Soviet Union and to cripple it if it fought against Russia."

Mr. Ickes attributes part of other anti-Lovett evidence finding its way into the Kerr committee report to one Walter S. Steele, whom Mr. Ickes charges heads "fascist or semi-fascist groups" that "peddle anti-Jewish propaganda and whip up red scares."

Mr. Ickes concludes:

"These are the people used by the Kerr committee to brand as disloyal a patriotic American citizen."

650,000 Illiterate Possible Draftees

SACRAMENTO, Calif., May 20 (AP)—There are 650,000 physically fit men in the draft-age bracket in the United States so illiterate that no branch of the service will accept them, Dean William F. Russell of Columbia University told a State-wide conference of school Principals.

"If these men were educated even through the eighth grade they could go into the service and defer the drafting of thousands of key men in essential industry," Dean Russell asserted in his speech yesterday.

Dean Russell and Col. W. E. Watters of the Army service forces are making a nation-wide tour to confer with educators of the pre-education training of draftees.

New Constitution Coming in Jamaica

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, May 20—The Legislative Council of Jamaica has accepted the proposal for a new Constitution, the British radio reported, quoting an announcement by the British Colonial Secretary, Col. Oliver Stanley.

The voting for the acceptance was said to be unanimous. The radiocast said: "This new Constitution, which has been under discussion for several months, will provide a more liberal government based on universal adult suffrage."

British View Churchill Speech As Stressing Allied Solidarity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 20—The prevailing British view of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech to Congress in Washington can be summed up as the conviction that continued Anglo-American collaboration is the key not only to victory but also to the problem of organizing world peace.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden singled out the principal comment in Britain of Mr. Churchill's address when he told a Conservative conference in London today that the vast operations in North Africa had been brought to a successful conclusion so quickly "only because there has been close unity of purpose and of action among the United Nations. The sea, land, and air forces of the Allies have been welded into a single effective instrument of war."

Editorials in practically all leading newspapers here emphasize this, pointing out that in particular, the harmonious and hard-hitting co-operation of the British and American armies and air forces provides the principal lesson of the Tunisian campaign.

The press here approves fully Mr. Churchill's reiteration of the British pledge to fight to the finish with the United States, not only against Germany, but against Japan as well.

The general impression among most military commentators here today seems to be that Mr. Churchill's references to the Pacific theater of the war presage greater activity against the Japanese, both in Burma and the Southwest Pacific.

It nevertheless is agreed that the "logistics," as Mr. Churchill explained—meaning mainly shipping shortages—will prevent any massive offensive in the Pacific until the Axis is beaten in Europe.

Strategically, the most important points which are seen here as having emerged from Mr. Churchill's speech are the decision to speed up the war in the Pacific, the improvement in anti-U-boat warfare, and his assertion that while it was debatable whether bombing alone could knock out the enemy, it was worth trying.

Both Italy and Germany, it is believed here, will soon feel the full and ever-increasing weight of Allied air attack—though this does not necessarily imply that the opening of a second front on the Continent will be long delayed. On the contrary, even the Communist Daily Worker appears content today with Mr. Churchill's promises that more will be done this year to relieve the pressure on Soviet Russia.

World Friendship Groups to Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, May 20—The American and Canadian councils of the World Alliance for International Friendship through the churches will sponsor a conference on "The War and the Organization of Peace" to be held in Toronto early in June.

Among the speakers will be Sir Norman Angell, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York City.

Canadian organizations taking part in the conference include the Canadian Association for Adult Education; League of Nations Society in Canada, and the Toronto Branch; Canadian Jewish Congress; Canadian Committee, World Council of Churches; Sword of the Spirit Movement of the Roman Catholic Church, and Ontario Federation of Home and School Clubs.

Grew Is Counselor At Fletcher School

Joseph C. Grew, former United States Ambassador to Japan, has been appointed a member of the Board of Counselors of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President of Tufts College, announced last night.

Tufts awarded to Mr. Grew the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws last January.

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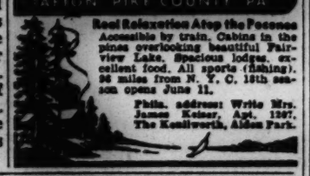

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Lone Boy

By Margaret Ann Hubbard

Author of "Seraphina Todd," "The Hickory Limb," etc.

Chapter Five

It all had worked out just as Ellen Jerusha hoped it would. Buckhorn Bill and Slim were amused and delighted with the prospect of having another pair of miners work the big mound of tailings. The laundry business, too, was flourishing. A lengthy warning, published in the Montana Radiator and financed by the washerwomen, had put a stop to the industry of the Chinese. The clotheslines of Chinatown were nearly empty, while in the back yards of Drusilla Dopkins and Lou Posey and the others all the washables of Helena fluttered in the wind. There was one regrettable factor in this, but only Ellen Jerusha seemed at all concerned. Jimmie July had had more than his share of difficulty. Not only had he been driven out of the laundry business, but his house had burned down, and he had not been seen since.

Today he was uppermost in Jerry's thoughts. The little gulch where she and Thankful sat, watching Old Drom eat, was heat-baked and still. Thunder seemed to roll through the big bulk of Mount Ascension, above them, and the clouds were black and angry; but the storm would not break for some time yet.

All Time Lone Boy

Suddenly Old Drom's head went up. Jerry moved to his side, scanning the bushes, and Thankful whimpered. Then a figure appeared through the maze of red-branched alders and chokecherries, a squat figure not so plump as it used to be, but familiar in skull cap, blue shirt, and faded trousers.

"Jimmie July!" Ellen Jerusha exclaimed. "Why, we aren't afraid of him, Thankful! Howdy, Jimmie!"

The Chinese paused at her call. He didn't appear quite balanced without his clothesbasket, but now a goldpouch hung at his belt, apparently heavy with dust.

"Howdee!" said Jimmie, smiling. "Camel eat much glass."

Thankful giggled, and Jerry poked her. "Yes, but he takes several days to chew it. Jimmie, I've missed you in town. Aren't you going to build yourself another house?"

He hunched his shoulders. "Me all time lone boy. Maybe some day catchum house."

"Will you build in Helena again?" Ellen Jerusha asked, trying to disregard the giggling little sister.

"Lice bowl empty in Helena," Jimmie replied. "Me find new lice bowl, maybe."

"A rice bowl. You mean what Ma does when she says she has to keep bread in the cupboard," said Jerry.

"Mothah much wise woman. Me not no mothah. Got no fiens. Got nobody. Lone boy. Joy gin!" And he started his little dogtrot down the slope.

"Jimmie, wait! Don't go yet!" Jerry cried, running after him. "Jimmie, I'm your friend! If you only knew how I've worried about you, you'd believe me!"

He shook his head and started off again, but Jerry caught his arm.

"Now listen, Jimmie! You know I'm your friend, because you say joy gin instead of good-by. And that means we meet again, doesn't it?" She looked earnestly into his black eyes. "Are you going to say good-by or joy gin?"

The old fellow returned her look solemnly. After a minute he said, "Joy gin, Missie Jelly!" and bowed politely. Then he padded away to where the gully turned and hid him from sight.

"Jerry, why do you like that old Chinaman?" Thankful asked.

"I don't know. Let's go home."

And they ran down the hill just ahead of the storm.

"I'm going to go down to the gulch now and do some panning, Ma," said Ellen Jerusha the next morning after she had washed all the tin dishes and set them back in the cupboard.

"Maybe Buckthorn will let you clean his sluice box, this being Saturday," Ann suggested.

"Maybe. I think he's lazy, emptying it only once a week. But he says it's more fun that way, getting six days' gold all together."

"I'd like it that way, too," said Ann.

"I'd take it in my pocket," their mother declared, pausing with her swollen hands out of the hot water in the washtub. "It's powerful careless, leaving the sluices with gold piling up in them for a week. Why, anybody that wants to can walk down there and grab a handful for himself, and no one the wiser. The miners don't know what's in the boxes until Saturday night."

The girls both protested, but Ellen Jerusha left the explaining to her big sister. It was an unwritten law in the gold camps that a man's sluice box was sacred to him alone. Even the most daring of the desperadoes hesitated to take from one.

Jerry sped along Rodney Street, then down into the gulch. Knots of men stood everywhere, talking. They paid no attention to the small girl in the sunbonnet with the goldpan under her arm. A grimly exciting subject held them all.

The Story Starts Here

Ellen Jerusha Posey had gone into partnership with Turk Schmouse, panning tailings at Buckhorn's dump, to earn a grubstake that would help her mother find food for eight hungry mouths. The Poseys were new arrivals in the boom town of Helena, Montana, that the gold rush had created. Sam Posey had traveled west to join the gold seekers, taking his nephew, Davey Parks, as partner; his wife, Lou, had brought along the five children and her washing machine. Promptly on arriving in Helena, Ellen Jerusha had adopted a dromedary that needed care and become concerned about Jimmie July, an old Chinese, who was disowned by his people because he was so eager to be an American that he had cut off his queue.

Politics, most likely, she thought. They were always getting worked up over what someone said in Congress. She ran along the path by the ditch. Queer how deserted the claims were this morning. The miners were not working. A few stood in scattered groups, talking, but the largest number had gathered at Buckhorn Bill's prospect hole.

The Broken Sluice Box

Ellen Jerusha wasn't certain that she would be wanted. There was an air of restrained violence about the men, as if talk took the place of action only because they didn't know what blow to strike first. They were all looking down at the sluice box. Jerry's steps slowed. They saw her coming, but no one called out to stop her. She came on until she was beside Turk, a very serious Turk who was a shade paler under his tan. His goldpan was still strapped to his back. He hadn't panned an ounce of dirt this morning.

"What's the matter?" Jerry whispered to him.

Turk kicked his foot toward the sluice box. "Found 'er that way this mornin'."

Now Ellen Jerusha saw. The cover had been torn off, and the black dirt and gold that had lain along the cleats in the bottom was gone. Someone had robbed the sluice box! He had not even troubled to cover up the traces of his crime. The slop from yesterday's sluicing had soaked into the earth, and all around the box were the tracks of heavy boots. It looked almost as if the thief had tried to leave evidence behind him. A red handkerchief was tied to a handle of the rocker, but since it was the kind that was sold by hundreds all over Montana, it couldn't be traced to the owner. It was only an insolent taunt, flapping there over the empty box.

"Who does he reckon he is, sneakin' around in the dead o' night, robbin' an' thievin'? Can't work like a man an' earn what he wants. Oh, no! If I knew who—"

"I ain't in much doubt on that point, Slim," said Coon Taylor.

Everyone gaped at him, and Slim squeaked, "What?"

Coon hesitated. "I'll say what I know, an' you can draw your own conclusions."

"All right, son, let's us have it!" several men cried.

Still Coon was reluctant. "Remember now, I'm only sayin' what I seen. It was yesterday evenin', late. I'd dropped into Stribling's to talk to Pete while he was closin' up. An' along about eleven o'clock who should show up but that there old Chinyman."

"Chinyman?" echoed a number of voices.

"Jimmy July!" Ellen Jerusha murmured—but his pouch had been heavy with gold dust when she met him in the hills yesterday, long before he reached town.

She didn't know she had spoken his name aloud until Coon said, "That's him, all right. Well, he come in an' bought some stuff—quicksilver, an' a new pickax. Wanted rice, but Pete didn't have but a pound or two. When he goes to pay for it, he hauls out his gold pouch." Coon paused. "Gentlemen, that pouch was full!"

"Hm!" said Buckthorn Bill.

The men looked at one another. It was plain to be seen that they thought they knew where that gold had come from. After a few moments they all trooped away toward Stribling's store on Bridge Street.

Mission for Ellen Jerusha

Ellen Jerusha started up the hill. She had insisted to the Chinese that she was his friend. This was the time to prove it. In some way she must reach him with the news of the trouble. He must stay in the hills, safely hidden, until the real criminal was found, for Jimmie July could not be guilty.

After supper that night she sought out Turk. She found him studying a wheel rim he had pulled out of the junk pile behind the henhouse.

"It's terrible about the robbery, isn't it?" she said. "Just think of them suspecting poor old Jimmie July!"

The boy's jaw dropped. "Jimmie had the gold. He sneaked into town in the dead o' night to trade it."

Ellen Jerusha shivered, although the evening air was warm. That was the case against her friend. What would her word amount to against all that? But at least she could tell Turk about her meeting with Jimmie July yesterday. When she had finished, he asked:

"Anybody else seen him?"

"I don't suppose so. I reckon it was just Thankful and—me—" She didn't go on with it. Even to herself, the story sounded unreal. She did see Jimmie, of course, but they'd say she had imagined the gold.

Taking Care of Jimmie

"Turk, you do believe me, don't you? It couldn't be Jimmie. He's honest! And he always worked hard, until we took his rice bowl away from him. Turk, we're to blame for everything that's happened to Jimmie."

"We are! Well, for the love o' Henry! Can you—"

"It's true. My mother being a washerwoman, she helped drive him out of business. And then his shanty burned down, and none of the white men would help him build another because he's Chinese, and the Chinamen wouldn't help him because he's cut off his queue. So there he was, all alone, and his home gone, and his rice bowl empty."

There was a long silence beside the rubbish heap.

"If Jimmie can't be found, they can't hang him," said Jerry, after a time.

"I reckon not."

"Well, if he stays out in the hills, they won't find him."

Turk turned his white head slowly toward her. "An' he'd stay if he knew what was lyin' in wait for him. An' maybe in the meantime the real robber would give himself away!"

"Yes," whispered Ellen Jerusha. "I'm going to take Old Drom up Dry Gulch every afternoon and wait for Jimmie. Then I'll warn him when he comes out."

"Will he come soon?"

"He's got to. Pete's rice hadn't come in the bulltrain, and he couldn't get very much."

"I'll take the mornin's, then," said Turk. "You have the afternoons. I reckon we'll take care of Jimmie!"

"I reckon so!" agreed Ellen Jerusha.

They fully realized that poor old Jimmie July was going to need a good deal of care in the days that were to come.

(To be continued next Thursday)

Photograph through courtesy of Camp Chikopi, Chikopi, Ontario, Canada

Afternoon canoe trip at camp

Letters That Cross Oceans

Our Mail Bag

Young people who are thinking of making friends overseas through the Mail Bag will be interested in reading some paragraphs from a letter that came from Joyce B., of Bradford, Yorkshire, England, for Margaret Ann H., of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada.

"You said that you would like to write to someone in French," wrote Joyce. "I am not exceptionally good at French but, as I have done it for quite a number of years, I will write you in French, if you like.

"I like music very much, and, although I am not very good at the piano, I enjoy listening to music very much. As for games, I am just crazy over all sports. Hockey and netball, which we play at school in winter, and tennis and rounders, which are our summer sports, I like very much. I am in the school 2nd Hockey XI, and we are playing a match tomorrow, so I am hoping that we will win.

"I used to go riding but, owing to the war, the riding school I went to closed down. This was my favorite sport of all, and I think perhaps ice skating and swimming come next. I also like roller skating; and owing to the lack of petrol which forced us to lay our car up, last year, I have become very keen on cycling.

"I like reading very much. I have read nearly all of Baroness Orczy's 'Scarlet Pimpernel' books, but I still enjoy reading them again. We read a lot of Dickens and Shakespeare at school, and I like them both. Have you ever read any of Jane Austen's books? I like most of them, especially 'Pride and Prejudice.'

"I am fourteen years old. I enjoy going to the pictures and the theater especially. The last time I went to the theater was to see the first performance of J. B. Priestley's new play, 'They Came to a City,' with John Clements as the leading actor. Perhaps you have not heard of J. B. Priestley, but he is a famous author and he came from Bradford, that is why the premiere of his play was in Bradford.

"I was going to be evacuated to relations in Toronto but because of that ship of children being sunk in the Atlantic, evacuation overseas stopped. Perhaps it was better that we (my brother and I) didn't go, as we haven't had a bad time in Bradford as they have in Hull or Coventry. My brother is a naval cadet in the R. W. R. He is 16 and on a training ship, preparing to become a naval officer."

Ellen A. (12), of Willoughby, New South Wales, Australia, would like to correspond with girls anywhere outside of Australia and says she is "looking forward to some happy times with my correspondents."

"I am interested in all school subjects, and am studying for high school this year," she writes. "I love all sports."

Charles W. (10), of San Diego, California, would like to exchange letters with boys in Canada. Charles is a Cub Scout and is in the Junior Patrol at school.

"My hobbies are collecting stones, calling cards, stamps and books," Charles writes. "I'm in the fourth grade."

Harriet S. (16), of Bellerose, Long Island, New York, would like to correspond with girls in South America, Europe and countries in the British Empire, especially in remote parts of the world, as well as in the United States.

"I am a junior in high school," she writes. "I like all sports, indoor and out, also sewing, baking and a little drawing too, and love to hear fine music.

"I have had the privilege of reading The Christian Science Monitor since the time I started to read, and have found it both helpful and interesting."

Phyllis L. (16), of Burlington, Wisconsin, would like to correspond with girls in the United States and Canada. "I am a junior in high school," she writes. "My main interest is sports. My favorites are swimming, hiking, and horseback riding. One of my hobbies is collecting playing cards."

"I should like to correspond with girls in France, Ireland, England, Australia and Scotland, and, of course, the United States," writes Mary Ellen K. (15), of Akron, Ohio. "I am a sophomore in high school. I like music, sports, and writing letters. I am also a Girl Scout and like it very much."

A Reminder

When you write to ask to have your name published in the Mail Bag, remember to give the name and address of the person in your family who subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor. The privilege of having names listed is extended to young people in the homes of subscribers.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the girl or boy as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Young people writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

Victory Farm Volunteers

Victory Farm Volunteers is the national title given to boys and girls, 14 years of age and over, who are volunteering for work on farms this summer.

This year, not only every rural boy and girl but many non-farm youth and women will be needed to help produce enough food for our own nation—our armed forces—and our allies. In the army "K.P." stands for kitchen police. On the farm K.P. may well stand for Keep Producing.

Farm work is war work, and farm work is hard work. On the farm you do not wear office clothes or keep an eight hour day. Farm life, however, does give you fresh air, sunshine, plenty of good food and the joyous freedom that comes from living in the country.

The greatest demand will probably be for boys who can do hard physical labor, but girls can also help with many of the farm tasks. Girls can make a great contribution by helping in the farm home, with general housework, canning, and meal preparation. This will release the farm women to take care of the farm tasks that call for the particular skills in which they are already experienced.

4H Club Members in rural sections are already making plans to invite city youth who are on farms this summer to attend their meetings and social gatherings and to become members if they so desire.

Boys and girls who want to use their vacation time this summer to make the maximum contribution to the war effort should talk with their parents, the High School Principal, and the County Agent, or Home Demonstration Agent, about the possibilities for service in the Victory Farm Volunteers.

Dorothy Emerson

A Catalogue Saves a Chateau

It happened over sixty years ago during the Franco-Prussian War. The Prussians had forced their way into the Chateau of a certain Mr. Dambry to find it deserted: the family and servants had fled, taking with them what they could carry and leaving beautiful things behind. After a discussion between the officers, it was decided that they would divide up everything which could be sent to their homes in Germany and set fire to the rest. Wagons were found in the little town and the moving began.

A Lover of Flowers

But, while all this was going on, one of the German officers, a major was walking through the gardens, smiling with satisfaction at all he saw, and every now and then nodding his head in approval, muttering:

"That is good; that is very good."

The major was not only a lover of flowers and colors but also a learned botanist and a distinguished horticulturist, owning noted plantations in Hanover on the banks of the River Leine. Three years before, at the great Universal Exhibition in Paris, he had exhibited the chief products of his gardens, including a rich collection of everlasting flowers. These won him a gold medal.

Continuing his stroll through the gardens, the officer entered the first hothouse and found himself among all the strange shapes which nature has given to the family of orchids. The second glass house was no less interesting with its extraordinary cactus collection. Here, far away from Hanover, in the so-called enemy's land, he had found the choicest flowers of his garden. He felt at home and was happy.

His amazement increased when he found on a shelf the complete German catalogue of his own plants and read on the first page: Presented to M. B.——, French horticulturist. Souvenir of the University Exhibition of 1867.

The inscription was in his own handwriting, and he remembered that he had indeed given his catalogue to a French exhibitor who had a neighboring stand at the exhibition and who must have been gardener here at the Chateau.

Stopping the Pillage

Then suddenly the major realized what would be happening up at the beautiful dwelling. He ran out of the hothouse and shouted to the pillaging soldiers:

"Stop! It is forbidden to carry away a single thing from this property!"

Then he searched for the officers and said to them:

"I know the owner of this Chateau. His head gardener is my colleague, my friend. I must insist that his property is respected. I beg you to allow me this right."

Quantities of things had already been carried off, but the major had them put back; materials ready for burning the place down, he had taken away again. The Prussian soldiers proved not sufficiently careful of their surroundings; he had them replaced by Hanoverians. For three weeks he was there, and during that time he turned several of his soldiers into garden boys, and when his company left he had painted in large German letters all round the walls of the estate the words: Forbidden to plunder.

Great was the surprise of the owner and his gardener when they returned after the armistice to find, instead of ruin, everything as they left it and even improvements made in the garden; but the mystery was explained when, a few weeks later, a German visitor was announced. It was the major, who had made use of his first vacation to travel from Hanover to see his friend, to congratulate him on his splendid collection, and to make sure that everything was well at the Chateau.

Susanne Véran

Diving Suit From Syrup Tins

A group of British Boy Scouts at Hillingdon, Middlesex, specializes in peculiar inventions. One of their very interesting ones is a diving appartus made from an old bicycle, a motor tire, a helmet, a length of piping, and some syrup tins. The precise method for mixing these ingredients in order to produce the apparatus is not given, but the efficiency of the diving suit has been proved by the fact that some of the older Scouts in the group have walked 15 feet below water with its aid.

Other productions by these ingenious boys include a waterproof electric torch and a theodolite built from odds and ends of metal and wood which they use for surveying and mapping practice. In order to obtain even more precise readings they geared to it a part of a clock so that the minute and second hands will show the corresponding parts of a degree.

For Information About Good Schools

consult the advertisements published on the Saturday Education Page of The Christian Science Monitor. They direct you to schools whose standards appeal to Monitor readers.

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A club for older girls, parents and whole families. Recommended clientele. Best table-board. Camp quarters, moderate rates, and everything in sports, including riding, sailing, golf, boating, swimming, fishing and tennis. Adult counselors for small children. Station wagon connects with all trains at Burlington. Write: H. E. Brown, 223 South Broadway, Box M, Tarrytown, N. Y.

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Boys and Girls 5-12. July 3-Aug. 29.
Ideal vacation place for your child. Private home atmosphere, camp activity. Hiking, Swimming, Gardening, Nature Study. Limited enrollment. Full season $150.
Write Mrs. Marian Dickson Corin, Dir.,
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Hill Echo Pines Camp
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Girls and Boys Bryantville, Mass. Ages 4-15
Ideal, exclusive, and co-educational; cabins; 23 acres pines and open field. Tennis, Crafts, First Aid, Photography, Agriculture, Swimming and other sports. Tutoring, Nurse. Experienced Counselors. Same management as Hill Echo School. Catalogue Carrie M. Hill, 54 Echo Street, Brockton, Mass. Tel. 7615

LAKE GROVE CAMP 50 Miles (1½ hrs.) from N. Y.
Easily accessible. Boys and girls, separate programs and counselors. Cultural background. Understanding leadership. Lake with sandy beach. Large gym. All activities. Modern fireproof lodges. Ages 6 to 18. Moderate fee. Summer School available. Elementary and High School accelerated wartime courses. Ronald L. Berry, Lake Grove, Long Island. Tel.: Ronkonkoma 8776 (in New York Tel. MUrray Hill 2-4274).

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Summer School and Camp Activities
AGES 5 TO 14
Large Attractive Campus
40 Miles from New York
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RED FOX Coeducational junior unit
The Vistamont Camps, Bristol, N. H.
A thoughtfully planned summer for boys and girls 4-12. The best in camping tradition and understanding of younger children adapted to wartime conditions. Adequate, appetizing food. Scrupulous physical care. Conscientious regard for safety. Imaginative group activities. Sympathetic guidance under capable leadership. Tuition $325. Camp Vistamont, girls 13-15, affiliated.
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Miss K. F. Bartlett, Englebrook School, Bourfield, Mass.

RED WING—RED CLOUD
On Lake Champlain, New York
Happy, healthy summer for girls and boys, 6-18. Separate camps. Unexcelled facilities for riding, sailing. Individualized programs. Distinctive leadership. Scouting, camp craft, photography, sports. First Aid. Home Nursing. Victory gardens. 32nd season. Louis E. Lamboru, McDonogh School, McDonogh, Md.

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South Orleans on Cape Cod
Salt water shore camp among pines for 30 boys and girls (6 to 14). Private beach. Activity groups according to age and interests. Learn to swim, row, SAIL daily on ideal Pleasant Bay. All sports including tennis. Victory garden, canning and hand-work. An informal vacation of fun, friendships and accomplishments. Reasonable tuition. *Day campers also.* Mrs. James Bartlett Melcher, 16 Garden Rd., Newton, Mass.

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Mr. and Mrs. S. Bean, Assts., Glen Ridge 2-0209
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Leelanau boys may earn on camp farms—may take high school accredited. War Department specified courses in auto mechanics, electricity, radio, shop and mathematics—enjoy all land and sea sports in northern Michigan forests. Booklet, Arthur S. Huey, Dir., Glen Arbor, Mich. *Homestead for adults under same management*

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18th Season. Secluded mountain camp 3 hrs. N. Y. 2000 acre estate. Cabins. Lake. Sand Beach. Boating. Tennis. Hiking. Riding. Crafts. Campers escorted from N. Y. 4 weeks $84. 8 weeks $160. NAWAKWA for GIRLS opp. shore of lake. Write or phone for Booklet "M." (Room 758). N. Y. Office, 11 W. 42nd St. LO. 5-1358

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The sincerity and reputation of this camp appeal to readers of The Christian Science Monitor. Genuine informal atmosphere. Careful supervision by men of high calibre. Fee includes horseback riding and trips. Fresh vegetables from own farm. Booklet, A. G. Carleton, Ph. D., Box 507, Scarsdale, N. Y.

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For Boys 33rd year. Convenient Michigan location. Happy boys 6 to 16 live amidst HARMONY ideals. "Give Scouts." Boat Building. Swimming instruction. Sports. Land Yacht trips. Tutoring optional. Moderate fee includes horseback-riding. For catalogue address—Roger Hill at
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A salt water camp for 60 boys 6-16. Work program for older campers. Water sports on private bay. Sailing, cruises, navigation. Land sports. Individual attention. 37th season. Booklet.
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Camp SANGAMON for Boys 5-17
"The Camp With the Pioneer Spirit"
Campers take part in all farm activities: can vegetables, raise acres of own potatoes; woodcraft; shop; swimming; free riding; tennis; hiking in the Green Mts. 32nd year. $250 fee. Booklet.
Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Smith
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43rd season, famous Vermont camp for boys 8-18. 5 divisions. DIRECT RAIL-ROAD SERVICE; protected location; trained leadership; ample equipment; learn-by-doing, character education programs; land and water sports. $136.00 season June 26-Aug. 21. Booklet. 120 Strong Building, Burlington, Vermont.

Food-Parley Delegates Ban Scarcity Economy

Continued from Page 1

their current work on problems of improving living standards.

Further application of wartime and other emergency measures which aim to make food available in greater or less measure proportionate to individual needs, not just in proportion to ability to pay.

Assembly and dissemination of statistics and other data on farm products, having regard particularly to their bearing on measures to extend and improve consumption, marketing, and production.

U. S. Proposal Backed

Mr. Law, at a formal press conference this morning, announced himself as in full sympathy with the American proposal for the establishment of an international commission to give the United and Associated Nations a permanent food policy instrument. He suggested that it should be invested with more than fact-finding authority. He believed that the Governments would want something more active than just a dusty research institution.

The head of the British delegation put particular stress on the fact that the immediate problem after the war would not be to solve surpluses but to solve shortages, that the condition to be faced would not be poverty in the midst of plenty but poverty in the midst of poverty. It was for this reason, he felt, that first attention must be given to building farm production to the highest possible level—why the goal must be to work toward nutritional abundance.

He said that if the food resources of the world could be looked upon as a cake, it was urgent both to divide the cake fairly and to increase its size.

There already is every evidence of unanimity among the nutritional and economic specialists gathered here from 45 nations and they are agreed in urging that their Governments should completely discard the theory of a scarcity economy—a theory which has been the basis of so many New Deal domestic measures prior to the war.

If the United States translates into action the view of its own delegation at this Conference, there will be no more efforts to curtail production—either in agriculture or in industry—as a means of stabilizing prices and benefiting producers.

It can be reported that without dissent the controlling voices among the United Nations, meeting here for their first venture into postwar planning, are uniformly against restricting production in any guise and are determined to find means to promote an expanding economy throughout the world.

Restriction, they hold, is the way to poverty and malnutrition. Expanding production is the way to a healthier and better-nourished world. These are not politicians talking. They are agricultural economists and nutritional specialists, and they hope to persuade these United and Associated Nations that this is the way to promote a more prosperous agriculture and a better-fed world.

A spokesman for one of the most influential delegations at the Conference told this correspondent that surpluses are not surpluses at all, but are the consequences of other economic dislocations which are the procuring cause. The disease, not the symptom, must be remedied, he said.

Accepted Premise

The accepted premise of the conference is that as long as human needs are not met—and met better than they ever have been in the past—there are no real surpluses of farm products; there are only clogged channels of commerce arising from extreme trade barriers, upset economies, and lack of purchasing power which prevents consumers from securing the things they should have to eat and to wear.

This is why the delegations are at one in speaking out against an economy of scarcity, which encourages less production, and in favor of an expanding economy, which encourages greater production.

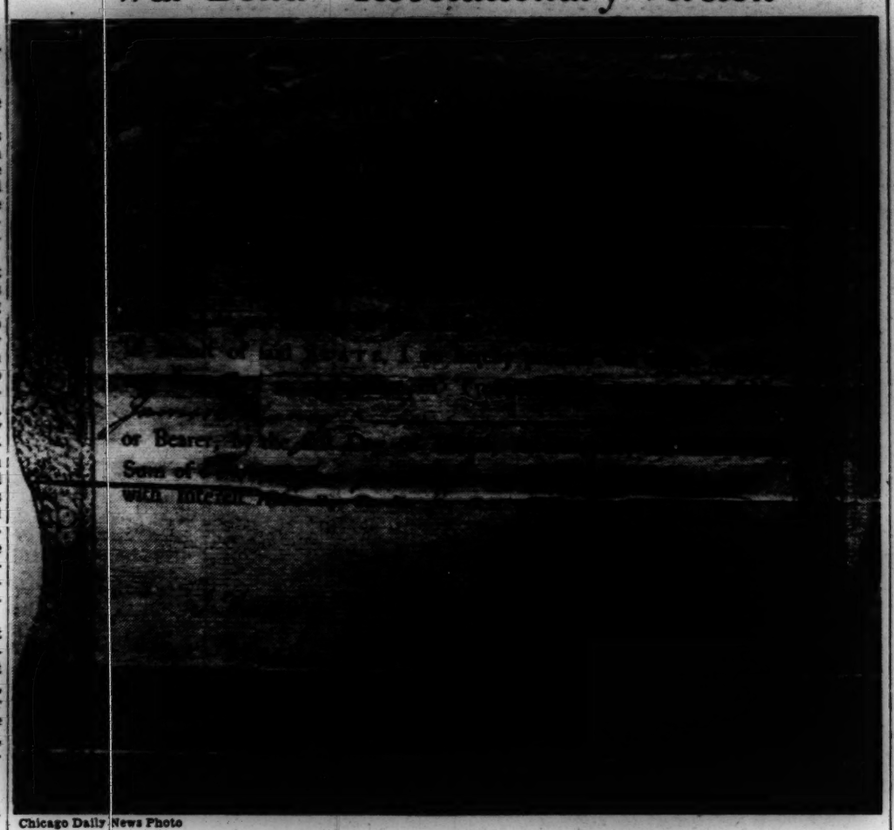
Richard K. Law, British Underparliamentary Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and head of his Government's delegation, but the matter this way in talking with correspondents today:

The principal cause of disorder in the commodity markets in the interwar period was the emergency from time to time of surpluses which were so great in relation to world trade as to be unmanageable. In an effort to diminish these great surpluses, producers were driven to seek alleviation in the regrettable expedient of restricting production. The bounty of nature and the productive energy of man are so limitless that it would be rash to suppose that it will be possible completely to avoid action of this kind if the commodity markets are to be kept in an orderly condition, but such action is a barely concealed confession of failure and all our efforts must be directed to solving the problem by stimulating consumption.

Indeed, it is hardly too much to say that the only unquestionable justification for reducing the production of a desirable commodity is to release capacity for the production of some other more desirable one.

The Conference has not yet produced its formula as to how the purchasing power can be made available to the many millions of people who need the farm products they cannot now buy, but it is significant that the delegates are uniformly approaching the problem from the consumer viewpoint and are not looking around for ways to stabilize prices by producing less goods.

War Bond—Revolutionary Version



Chicago Daily News Photo

State of Massachusetts Bay Borrows Some Money

How James Phinney bought a share in democracy during the Revolutionary War is evidenced by this war bond on display at the University of Chicago. Mr. Phinney purchased the bond in December, 1777, for £24, 7s., and the State of Massachusetts Bay agreed to repay him by March 1, 1781, with interest at 6 per cent an annum. University representatives saw the bond at an auction and purchased it.

Food Delegates Work During Air-Raid Alert

By the Associated Press

Hot Springs, Va., May 20

The United Nations Food Conference groped in the darkness of an air-raid test blackout last night, but kept right on working.

Holding a press conference in pitch darkness and amid howls of air-raid sirens, Undersecretary of Agriculture Paul H. Appleby reported the United States delegation's memorandum outlining a basis for discussion of conference aims was being favorably received by the foreign delegates.

The alert extinguished all lights in the Hot Springs area.

Weapons Called Key To Quick Victory

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 20 (AP)—The Army Chief of Ordnance declared yesterday the war will be won "more quickly than most of us surmise" if United Nations fighters continue to receive a constant flow of needed weapons.

Addressing a Chamber of Commerce Forum while here on a routine review of ordnance production, Maj. Gen. Levin H. Campbell, Jr., said there was "no doubt" of American industry's ability to produce.

"American industry," he said, "can produce all the weapons and all the equipment needed not only by the United States, but also by all her allies to defeat the Axis."

"And," he added, "if at all times a constant flow of needed weapons goes to our fighting men, I can assure you that this war will be won finally and completely, probably more quickly than most of us surmise."

Curb on Reporters Upheld By Food-Parley Committee

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 20 (AP)—Chairman Marvin Jones said yesterday the Executive Committee of the United Nations Food Conference had approved restrictions imposed by the United States Government on reporters assigned to the conference.

Reporters are kept out of the hotel where delegates are staying and where the Conference does its work, except for specially arranged meetings.

Several reporters have protested, contending the arrangement amounts to a restriction on freedom of the press.

Judge Jones said he read to the Conference Executive Committee a prepared statement relating to "the great amount of publicity that has been given to the relationship between this Conference and the press." A copy of the statement was made public today.

"It is my understanding," it said, "that the Government of the host Country is charged with the responsibility of making all arrangements for the mechanics of a conference of this kind, including housing, protection of delegates, and coverage by the press."

Protecting Information

It added that there had been the "matter of guarding against any release of information which could be of aid to the enemy and at the same time make it possible for the delegates to freely express themselves and go about their work with as little interruptions as possible."

The United States Government decided, the chairman's statement said, to set up working arrangements for reporters in a building on the grounds of the Hotel and to admit reporters to the Hotel itself only for plenary sessions and daily and other press conferences which might be arranged by Conference officials.

"There has been no disposition on the part of anyone connected with the American Government to conceal any news from the press or the public," it added.

"Facilities have been provided and arrangements made to give the public a full report as to the activities of this Conference. The only point of contention by the newspapermen is that they be given free access to and run of the Hotel. For the reasons set forth, this has been declined."

Several reporters objected to the statement's description of their contention. They said it implied they wanted access to executive meetings and other closed sessions, when in fact they did not seek such privileges.

"You are right," Judge Jones said. "The statement will be corrected to say that you have never asked for the privilege of attending committee meetings."

A reporter then asked that the record of the Conference show that he could not accept the statement's explanation of the restriction, and then requested that a vote of the press delegation be taken as to its attitude.

Judge Jones waived this request aside, saying "You have the right and privilege of making any comment you might desire in the columns of your papers."

In reply to questions, Judge Jones said that after reading the statement to the Conference Executive Committee, he asked members if there were any objections to the press arrangements.

"There was no response," he said. "The arrangements were then recorded as approved by the Committee."

A reporter told Judge Jones that a number of newspapers considered "anti-New Deal" had been barred from the hotel newsstand by the newsstand manager. Expressing surprise, Judge Jones said no action of that nature had been authorized or approved by the Conference or by any person connected with it.

Students Hear View On Food Press Ban

By the Associated Press

New York, May 20

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told a convocation of City College students today that she surmised the pres swas excluded from the current Food Conference at Hot Springs, Va., because "it would be easier for people trying to do a scientific job of exploitation without having every tentative idea reported.

They will talk about many things that probably will never happen and are probably wrong but that must be threshed out to get methods for bringing about a world outlook on food and peace," she said. "I don't know why the press objected so strongly, or why they were excluded."

Bid to Congressmen

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 20 (AP)—Congress had an informal invitation today to send observers to the United Nations Food Conference following a one-man "invasion" by Representative Bradley (R) of Michigan.

Mr. Bradley drove up to the Homestead Hotel grounds last night determined, he said, to find out about restrictions placed on newspaper reporters covering the Conference and also to learn whether a Congressman could attend the sessions.

Conference Chairman Marvin Jones, head of the United States delegation, assured him that he could, and added that any other Congressmen who wanted to come here would be given credentials permitting them to attend all meetings as observers.

The press, however, remained barred from the hotel where the sessions are being held.

Considerable criticism has been voiced in Congress over the absence of a formal invitation to send a delegation of lawmakers.

Blind Workers at Army Air Depot Proving Worth to Their Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—An "experiment" that has given an army project many much needed workers, while it has at the same time given a group of men and women who have great eagerness to serve their country an opportunity to do so that they might otherwise not have, has been justly called "successful" by the men here who tried it.

The experiment was the use of blind workers in the great United States Army Air Depot here. Army Air Depot officers, co-operating with Washington State and the Eastern Washington Association for the Blind, have worked together and began by placing 16 men and women in five different kinds of jobs. Three women are employed in the hardware warehouse, five men and women are making up aircraft armorer's kits, seven men do tool sharpening and woodworking in the mill shop, while one woman with the aid of a Braille typewriter is the telephone receptionist in the big depot's supply department. It is inspiring to see her busy at her desk, cheerful in all her responses, and perfectly confident in her Seeing Eye dog, which lies patiently beside her chair.

In fact, there is much inspiration in the speed and accuracy of these workers, in their zeal and willingness. Army officers and the department heads, with one accord, have put aside any hesitancy they may have had as to using the services of the blind and with their praise express a willingness to hire others.

Lewis Knocks on A. F. of L. Door

Continued from Page 1

would be important. Mr. Hutcheson was Chairman of the Republican National Committee's Labor Division in the last three elections.

The A. F. of L.'s expected welcome to fickle Mr. Lewis is expected to be no more difficult than the acceptance of his support by the Republicans, when he fell out with Mr. Roosevelt, to whom his union at one time contributed $500,000, and supported Wendell L. Willkie in the last election, making one of the principal radio addresses in his behalf on time paid by the party.

Break With Willkie

Incidentally, Mr. Lewis, who tends to the isolationist side in international affairs, is now believed to be hostile to Mr. Willkie.

The list of parties, trade union groups, and individuals with whom Mr. Lewis has at first been partners and then bitter enemies, makes fascinating reading.

He has now reached a third stage with a number of these associations, where a re-alliance is being arranged.

Mr. Lewis has been for and against President Roosevelt.

He has been for and against William Green.

He has been for and against Philip Murray.

He has been for and against Wendell L. Willkie.

He has been for and against the C. I. O.

He has been for and against Messrs. Hutcheson, Woll, Hillman and others.

He has been for and against the Republican and Democratic Parties.

Green and U. M. W.

Mr. Green was formerly a Vice-President of the United Mine Workers, but Lewis kicked him out when the C. I. O. was formed. His comments on Mr. Green for the last seven years have been contemptuous.

One of the great breaks is with Philip Murray. The latter was Mr. Lewis' faithful friend and doglike supporter. With tears in eyes before a great throng at the C. I. O. convention in Atlantic City, N. J., two years ago, Mr. Lewis persuaded Mr. Murray, against the latter's better judgment, to accept the C. I. O. presidency which Mr. Lewis had pledged to relinquish if Mr. Willkie were defeated. Lewis promised to support Murray as the new head. Less than six months afterwards Mr. Lewis had broken with Mr. Murray, and now one of his principal objectives is to disrupt the C. I. O.

In founding the C. I. O., Mr. Lewis willingly or unwillingly accepted support of left-wing labor groups, and the Communist periodicals took him to their bosom. Now most of them are connected, in one way or other, with the C. I. O., or else are attempting to infiltrate its unions.

One of Mr. Murray's hardest jobs is to keep the balance even between his left-wing and right-wing C. I. O. supporters. Mr. Lewis after leaving the C. I. O. denounced the left-wing groups and, back in the A. F. of L. again, should be in a position with Messrs. Woll and Hutcheson to fish in C. I. O. factionalism, attempting to wean away sections of the big auto workers' union, rubber workers, and other groups.

Mr. Lewis' wealthy, powerful union of 600,000 loyal miners will swell the annual contributions of the A. F. of L., and should raise its dues-paying membership around 600,000, it is estimated.

C. I. O.'s Future

The C. I. O. is not so large numerically, although its exact membership is not known, and it is much weaker, observers believe, in discipline and dues. Many of its workers are new recruits to the labor movement. It does not have such a hard core of strength as the skilled craft unions of the A. F. of L., and if an antilabor, postwar depression should occur, many observers believe some of its present, big, undisciplined unions would melt away like a spring snow bank.

In his letter of application for re-newed A. F. of L. membership, Mr. Lewis gave a passing nod, it is understood, to the need for a united labor movement.

The embarrassed Mr. Green, commenting on the application of his contemptuous former associate at a press conference last night, exclaimed:

"Isn't it wonderful!"

Miners Told to Work

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., May 20 (AP)—A District President of the United Mine Workers, James Mark, hurried home from New York today, bearing orders from U. M. W. President John L. Lewis that 4,000 striking soft-coal diggers must return to their jobs.

Nine mines were closed in Central Pennsylvania District 2, which comprises 45,000 miners. A tenth pit had been closed, but its 900 employees voted to return to work and were doing so today.

Meanwhile the strikes spread to the Pittsburgh area in U. M. W. District 5 with the closing of a mine employing 380.

The miners struck in protest against the National War Labor Board's retention of their contract negotiations. The walkouts violated the union's agreement to continue working until May 31.

Coal Report Status

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—The War Labor Board arranged its calendar today to permit a final decision in the soft coal dispute by next Monday or Tuesday.

Operators who had been asked to stand by for a possible call for further collective bargaining or questioning by a three-man panel disclosed that the Board had withdrawn the request.

The operators also reported that Board officials told them the panel report probably would be completed on Saturday but would not be made public until the full Board makes a decision, probably Monday or Tuesday.

The WLB has made it clear to the panel that its report is to be factual and without recommendations.

Canada Proclaims Emergency In Production of Coal

OTTAWA, May 19 (AP)—Canada May 18 proclaimed a national emergency in production of coal, taking the first of a series of expected steps to boost production of the fuel.

The order, described as preparing the way for emergency action if production is not increased, was read to the House of Commons by Prime Minister Mackenzie King. It declared that unless coal supplies were increased the war effort and life and health of the nation would be imperilled.

The order said coal production was essential to Canada's economy and the war effort and the need for coal had grown and continued to grow.

The order was described by one official as "providing a basis" for government action in meeting the shortage.

It is expected that the order declaring a national emergency will be followed by other orders taking specific action to meet the emergency.

It is understood that a mandate will be issued within a few days to compel men with coal-mining experience to take employment in mines.

Prime Minister King said the proclamation was made without any reference to or regard for the coal situation in the United States, but added that the United States situation and its possible effect in Canada was something to which attention would have to be given.

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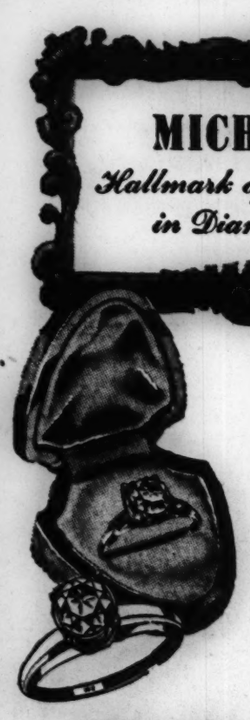
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The Home Forum

Restoration

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE NINTH CHAPTER of II Samuel records the story of the new king David restoring to Mephibosheth, Saul's grandson, the personal estate of the late king. Apparently, there was no demand that this should be done, but David had dearly loved Jonathan, Mephibosheth's father, and since Jonathan had been killed in battle, and Mephibosheth "was lame on both his feet" (II Samuel 9:13), David's heart was deeply touched. We read (verse 7), **"And David said unto him, Fear not: for I will surely shew thee kindness for Jonathan thy father's sake, and will restore thee all the land of Saul thy father; and thou shalt eat bread at my table continually."**

Looking forward to the end of the present war, when the time shall have come for restoration in many lands, the Christian world today may well ponder the spiritual significance of David's kindly deed. Many thousands are homeless, injured, destitute, needing food and shelter, and the demand for sagacious rehabilitation is beyond the scope of mere human comprehension. How vital it is that we begin now to pray more earnestly for light and wisdom with which to accomplish the enormous tasks of revivification, rectification, and reorganization which await us! With what fervency we need to know that the power of God, good, is eternally present to rectify the deplorable effects of depletion and maladjustment among many peoples. Truly, it is the glorious opportunity and privilege, nay more, the imperative duty, of every thinking individual to help right the wrongs of paganism by striving persistently to re-establish among men their God-given heritage of freedom.

Christian Science clearly points out the way. This Science teaches that all inharmony, whether it be war, sin, sickness, disease, or death, is the result of ignorance of God and His laws, and of man's relationship to them. It is showing mankind how to reach harmony here and now by being willing to relinquish human opinions of God as both good and evil, and by being obedient to the laws of infinity, which reveal God to be infinite good, Mind, Soul, Spirit, divine intelligence, the only power and presence. Evil, or error, is thus disclosed as the suppositional absence of true intelligence. Therefore, Christian Science names it ignorance, nothingness.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has written on page 390, **"We cannot deny that Life is self-sustained, and we should never deny the everlasting harmony of Soul, simply because, to the mortal senses, there is seeming discord. It is our ignorance of God, the divine Principle, which produces apparent discord, and the right understanding of Him restores harmony."**

If all mankind were to know and make practical the right understanding of God, through the study of the Bible and Science and Health, there would be no war and no further need for renaissance. But according to suffering mortal sense, war and the fear of it are still with us. The requirement for present strength is cardinal, the need for victory paramount, and urgency for restoration in the post-war period, imminent. Turning wholeheartedly, therefore, to God for guidance, and striving more earnestly to comprehend His ways, all who desire may make a priceless contribution to the processes of reparation throughout the world.

Consecration to the demonstrable law of divine Science, which James characterizes as "the perfect law of liberty" (1:25), and putting one's understanding of it into practice, are not difficult, if the task is approached with joy, inspiration, and spiritual radiance. A Soul-sense of things is good sense. Hence, rejoicing now in the labor of restoration is a true expression of confidence in divine Love's ever-presence, in the omnipotence of the Eternal, God, who is Soul and Life.

Obviously, the re-establishment of human rights must rest upon the teachings of Christianity. Moreover, it is plain that what is most needed in the world at large is a renewal of Christianity itself. Mrs. Eddy forcefully reminds us, in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 152), that **"the restoration of pure Christianity rests solely on spiritual understanding, spiritual worship, spiritual power."** Could any admonition be clearer? To resuscitate a wasted world, the qualities of Spirit, God, must be exercised through wisdom, intelligence, and that love which surpasses all ordinary concepts. There is no other way, for as mankind learns to know God as Love, as infinite good which restores all to its proper place in relation to the divine, the age-old groping in the darkness of conflict, hatred, and destruction will end, and spiritual light, outshining the night of error, will lead the way to perfect peace and complete restoration.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © E. W. Tattersall, London

ON THE SUMMIT OF BEINN À CHLIABHAIN (THE HILL OF THE LITTLE CRADLE), ON THE ISLAND OF ARRAN

THE WEST COAST of Scotland provides some of the best rock climbing in Great Britain. The island of Arran, which lies in the Firth of Clyde, is a favorite place for climbers on account of its easy accessibility and the beauty of its scenery.

The best climbing is on the eastern side of the island and not far from the hamlet of Brodick, and is reached by road up beautiful Glen Rosa. On one side of the glen rises Goat Fell, the highest mountain on the island, and on the other side there is a horseshoe ridge which provides difficult but exhilarating climbing, with the three peaks of Beinn Tarsuinn, Beinn à Chliabhain, and Beinn Nuis. The ascent is for the expert climber and only for those with a good head for heights, as there are dizzying ledges with precipices that drop sheer for 1800 and even 2000 feet to the glen below.

The hills of Arran are worth climbing for the magnificent views presented. On a clear day, the coast of Ireland is visible, and to the north lies the wild grandeur of the Argyllshire hills. The cool blue of the sea, the hazy blue-mauve light over the mountains, the constantly shifting shadows—here is a mental picture which will linger in the memories of those who have been fortunate enough to see it.

With Doctor Johnson in Skye

THERE ARE TIMES when a feeling of nostalgia for a particular place overwhelmingly assails me. Living in the south of England, a comfortable land, level and wooded and mellow, I sometimes long for the boniness, the stark beauty of the north. In such a mood, I borrowed a copy of Boswell's "Tour of the Hebrides."

It was on the evening of August 14, 1773, that Boswell received a note saying that the Doctor had arrived in Edinburgh and was lodged at Boyd's Inn in the Canongate. Four days later, accompanied by Boswell and his man-servant, Johnson set off on a tour which lasted three months. A remarkable and even daring venture for a man of his age and habits.

At Leith, the Doctor showed no tendency to succumb to the allurement of the scenery (both he and Boswell seem to have been remarkably insensitive to scenic beauty), so it may have been national pride more than appreciation that led Boswell, somewhat boastfully, to point out the Firth of Forth, a blue band of dancing water, with the green shores and hills of Fife beyond. "Ay," Dr. Johnson remarked, "that is the state of the world. Water is the same everywhere."

The real tour began at Inverness on August 30. Posting was no longer possible, and on a day of sparkling sunshine the travelers mounted and set out on horseback for Fort Augustus. The beauty of the scene apparently made some impression, for Boswell records that Loch Ness with its hills and birch trees "pleased" them. As they rode through Glen Shiel, Johnson acknowledged that they were amidst as wild scenery as was possible. But, when Boswell exuberantly pointed out a mountain as "immense," Johnson refused to concede that it was more than "a considerable protuberance."

The ride to Glenelg proved long and tiring and rain fell in torrents. In the gathering dusk, they plodded wearily forward in gloomy silence. In spite of a bad inn and no better bed than a litter of fresh hay, the travelers next morning rose refreshed. And when they actually set foot at Armadale, in the island of Skye, both men were "full of the old Highland spirit," and vexed to find the Chief, their host Sir Alexander Macdonald, not surrounded by his clan.

When they departed from Armadale, everything that could be done for the comfort of the famous visitor was arranged and Dr. Johnson received word that "Macgillichallum's carriage" would be awaiting him at the coast to take him to Raasay. The carriage proved to be a stout open boat, with four strong oarsmen who sang in Gaelic as they pulled, while Dr. Johnson "sat high in the stern like a magnificent Triton."

As they rowed along in the lee of Scalpay, Dr. Johnson, in great good humor, proposed to Boswell that they should buy the island and there found a school and an episcopal church. He even envisaged setting up a printing press to print "all the 'Erse' they could find."

Boswell gives a delightful picture of the arrival at Raasay—a large island lying in the Little Minch between Skye and the mainland of Scotland. As they approached the shore, toward evening, the reapers were busy gathering the harvest, and presently the song of the rowers was drowned by the lusty singing of the harvesters. A large company, headed by Raasay himself, came forward to meet the guests and conduct them to the house where Lady Raasay awaited them, surrounded by her formidable family of thirteen sons and daughters. After dinner, a fiddler appeared and the whole company set to dancing. Dr. Johnson was so delighted with the gaiety of the scene that he confessed to Boswell he did not know how they would tear themselves away. But a day or two later he had tired of the unaccustomed noise and was glad to take his leave.

A large eight-oared boat, built on the island, transported the travelers from Raasay to Portree in Skye, where they took leave of their hospitable host, and that evening they set out on horseback for Kingsburgh, the home of Flora Macdonald. Waiting to greet them was the lady's husband, a tall stately man with black hair, whom Boswell describes as "completely the figure of a gallant Highlander." And indeed he must have presented a fine appearance with his tartan plaid flung round him, a large blue bonnet on his raven hair, a "brown short coat, tartan waistcoat with gold buttons and gold buttonholes, a bluish philabeg and tartan hose."

After supper, the distinguished lady of the house made her appearance and was treated with great respect by Dr. Johnson—who was curious to hear from his hostess's lips the story of the escape of Prince Charles Edward from Skye, in which she had played so notable a part.

Later, from a hillside at Talisker, the travelers gazed across the heaving waters of the Minch to the far-off chain of islands that form the Outer Hebrides, to distant Benbecula. From there Flora sailed one memorable day, with the royal fugitive aboard, conducting him to safety.

Farther north along the coast, beyond the village of Uig, in a bay where a few rocks make a natural landing-stage, Prince Charlie landed. And hard by stands the grim old farmhouse where the woman's clothes were awaiting him, in which, disguised as her Irish serving woman, the Prince was guided by Flora Macdonald to Kingsburgh and from thence across the island to Portree, where he escaped to France.

It is hard to imagine that Dr. Johnson, the inveterate townsman, ever journeyed in the wild and isolated districts of the Western Highlands. Autumn gales frequently kept the travelers storm-bound, and more than once they were in actual peril on the tempestuous seas. Yet from the security of his beloved London, Dr. Johnson, in retrospect, remembered his adventurous tour as one of the happiest times in his life.

E. V. R.

Chalk on Cinders

Today
The china pigs on my mantelpiece
object that I have written too much about
penguins, parrots, and macaws,
and too little about pigs.
All right, listen, my pigs.

I know the giant wheels that move in phase,
the air-conditioned cars that smoothly run,
bright signals, and the lithe automaton
that draws securely to its terminus.
But quiet country sidings come to mind,
grass-grown, where rolling stock abandoned
now
and ancient locomotives stiff and slow
shunt idly, to no schedule disciplined.
The little halt spells out its humble name
with chalk on cinders in a green expanse
of straggling ivy; near the little fence
a wild rose loiters with intent to climb.
And when each day at noon the long express
timed to the second roars superbly past,
four little pigs, superbly unimpressed,
continue rooting bravely in the grass.

PETER J. HENNIKER HEATON

Wiedererherstellung

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IM NEUNTEN KAPITEL des zweiten Buchs Samuel ist erzählt, daß der neue König David dem Mephiboseth, Sauls Enkel, den persönlichen Besitz des verstorbenen Königs zurückerstattete. Anscheinend hatte dies niemand verlangt. Aber David hatte Jonathan, Mephiboseths Vater, sehr lieb gehabt, und da Jonathan in der Schlacht gefallen war, und Mephiboseth „mit seinen beiden Füßen hinkte" (2. Sam. 9, 13), war David im tiefsten Herzen gerührt. Wir lesen (Vers. 7): „David sprach zu ihm: Fürchte dich nicht; denn ich will Barmherzigkeit an dir tun um Jonathans, deines Vaters willen und will dir allen Acker deines Vaters Saul wiedergeben; du aber sollst täglich an meinem Tisch das Brot essen".

Im Hinblick auf das Ende des gegenwärtigen Kriegs, wenn die Zeit der Wiederherstellung in vielen Ländern gekommen sein wird, ist es Pflicht der heutigen Christenheit, über die geistige Bedeutung der freundlichen Tat Davids nachzudenken. Viele Tausende sind heimatlos, verwundet, verlassen, ohne Nahrung und Obdach, und die Forderung kluger Wiedererstattung übersteigt bloße menschliche Fassungskraft. Wie ungeheuer wichtig es ist, daß wir jetzt ernstlicher um Erleuchtung und Weisheit bitten, damit wir die uns bevorstehenden gewaltigung Aufgaben der Wiederbelebung, der Berichtigung und Neugestaltung ausführen können! Wie inbrünstig wir wissen müssen, daß die Kraft Gottes, des Guten, ewig gegenwärtig ist, die beklagenswerten Folgen der Erschöpfung und der Mißwirtschaft unter vielen Völkern zu berichtigen! Wahrlich, es ist die herrliche Gelegenheit und das Vorrecht, ja noch mehr, die gebieterische Pflicht jedes denkenden Menschen, die Ungerechtigkeiten des Heidentums durch beharrliches Bestreben, die gottgegebene Freiheitserbschaft der Menschen wiederherzustellen, berichtigen zu helfen.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt klar den Weg. Sie lehrt daß alle Disharmonie, sei es Krieg, Sünde, Siechtum, Krankheit oder Tod die Folge der Unkenntnis Gottes und Seiner Gesetze und der Beziehung des Menschen zu ihnen ist. Sie zeigt den Menschen, wie sie Harmonie hier und jetzt erreichen können, wenn sie menschliche Meinungen, daß Gott sowohl gut als auch böse sei, bereitwillig aufgeben und den Gesetzen der Unendlichkeit gehorsam sind, die Gott als das unendlich Gute, das Gemüt, die Seele, den Geist, die göttliche Intelligenz, die einzige Macht und Gegenwart enthüllen. So wird das Böse oder der Irrtum als die mutmaßliche Abwesenheit wahrer Intelligenz aufgedeckt. Daher nennt es die Christliche Wissenschaft Unwissenheit, Nichtsheit.

Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" hat Mary Baker Eddy auf Seite 390 geschrieben: „Wir können nicht leugnen, daß das Leben sich selbst erhält, und wir sollten die ewige Harmonie der Seele niemals nur aus dem Grunde leugnen, weil für die sterblichen Sinne scheinbare Disharmonie vorhanden ist. Unsere Unwissenheit über Gott, das göttliche Prinzip, bringt scheinbare Disharmonie hervor, und das rechte Verständnis Gottes stellt die Harmonie wieder her".

Wenn die ganze Menschheit durch Forschen in der Bibel und im Lehrbuch Wissenschaft und Gesundheit das rechte Verständnis Gottes erlangte und anwendete, würde es keinen Krieg und keine weitere Notwendigkeit für Wiedergeburt geben. Aber nach dem leidenden sterblichen Sinn haben wir noch Krieg und die Furcht davor. Gegenwärtige Stärke ist das Haupterfordernis, Sieg ist die größte Notwendigkeit und Wiederherstellung in der Nachkriegszeit eine bevorstehende Dringlichkeit. Alle, die daher von ganzem Herzen bei Gott Führung suchen und ernstlicher bestrebt sind, Seine Wege zu verstehen, können, wenn sie danach verlangen, einen unschätzbaren Beitrag zu den Berichtigungsvorgängen in der ganzen Welt leisten.

Sich dem beweisbaren Gesetz der göttlichen Wissenschaft, das Jakobus „das vollkommene Gesetz der Freiheit" (Jak. 1, 25) nennt, widmen und sein Verständnis dieses Gesetzes anwenden, ist nicht schwer, wenn man die Aufgabe mit Freuden, mit Inspiration und mit geistiger Klarheit ausführt. Ein Seelen-Sinn der Dinge ist ein guter Sinn. Daher jetzt über die Arbeit der Wiederherstellung frohlocken, ist ein wahrer Ausdruck des Vertrauens in die Allgegenwart der göttlichen Liebe, in die Allmacht des Ewigen, Gottes, der die Seele und das Leben ist.

Es ist klar, daß die Wiedereinsetzung menschlicher Rechte auf den Lehren des Christentums beruhen muß. Überdies ist es ebenso klar, daß in der ganzen Welt nichts nötiger ist als eine Erneuerung des Christentums selber. Mrs. Eddy mahnt uns in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (S. 152) eindringlich, daß „die Wiederherstellung des reinen Christentums einzig und allein auf geistigem Verständnis, geistiger Anbetung, geistiger Kraft beruht". Könnte eine klarere Ermahnung gegeben werden? Zur Wiederbelebung einer verwüsteten Welt müssen die Eigenschaften des Geistes, Gottes, durch Weisheit, Intelligenz und jene Liebe, die alle gewöhnlichen Begriffe übersteigt, angewandt werden. Es gibt keinen andern Weg. Denn wenn die Menschheit erkennen lernt, daß Gott die Liebe, das unendlich Gute ist, das alles an seinen rechten Platz in Beziehung zu dem Göttlichen zurückbringt, wird das uralte Tasten in der Finsternis des Streits, des Hasses und der Zerstörung aufhören, und geistiges Licht, das die Nacht des Irrtums erhellt, wird auf dem Weg zu vollkommenem Frieden und vollständiger Wiederherstellung leuchten.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. St. A.

Unmitigated Scotch

WE LEFT EDINBURGH, where we had found Addison's, 87 Prince's Street, the most comfortable hotel in Great Britain, and went to Melrose, where we put up at the George. This is all travelled ground with me, so that I need not perplex myself with further description, especially as it is impossible, by any repetition of attempts, to describe Melrose Abbey. We went thither immediately after tea, and were shown over the ruins by a very delectable old Scotchman, incomparably the best guide I ever met with. I think he must take pains to speak the Scotch dialect, as he does it with such pungent felicity and effect, and it gives a flavor to everything he says, like the mustard and vinegar in a salad. This is not the man I saw when here before. The Scotch dialect is still, in a greater or less degree, universally prevalent in Scotland, insomuch that we generally find it difficult to comprehend the answers to our questions, though more, I think, from the unusual intonation than either from strange words or pronunciation. But this old man, though he spoke the most unmitigated Scotch, was perfectly intelligible, perhaps because his speech so well accorded with the classic standard of the Waverly Novels. Moreover, he is thoroughly acquainted with the Abbey, stone by stone; and it was curious to see him, as we walked among its aisles, and over the grass beneath its roofless portions, pick up the withered leaves that had fallen there, and do such other little things, as a good housewife might do in a parlor. I have met with two or three instances where the guardian of an old edifice seemed really to love it, and this was one, although the old man evidently had a Scotch Covenanter's contempt and dislike of the faith that founded the Abbey. He repeated King David's dictum that King David the First was "a sair saint for the crown," as bestowing so much wealth on religious edifices; but really, unless it be Walter Scott, I know not any Scotchman who has done so much for his country as this same St. David.
—From "English Notebooks of Nathaniel Hawthorne." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Poem That Is Gascony

MUSING ON THESE things, I made my way up the hill, past the church, to my garden, speaking to several people who passed me on their way to the village pump or the baker's. I recollected that it was the first day of June; and such a June morning, with the sun shining bright on the white houses, making glorious the little gardens—a few fleecy clouds in the sky, and the air soft and balmy! Arrived at my garden, I walked by my garden-house without opening it, up the path by the fig tree with the wooden bench underneath, and then to the highest point, just beyond the roses, where I could view the country for miles around.

If my friend, the Abbé Rivoire, could but see our Gascony on a morning like this! A vast, rolling expanse of valley and hill, valley and hill—great waves of countless hills one after another, breaking into the spray of trees on the summits; and on every summit an ancient village with its church tower rising above the little, clustered houses, the good gray guardian of a long past. . . . There are the fields, many of them vineyards, sloping in every direction and of every geometric pattern, bordered with hedges, dotted with white-walled houses, their red-tiled roofs mellowed brown by time; trees everywhere, none so conspicuous as the tall, upstanding poplars, following the devious ways of the little streams; everything green, green, green, except the winding, white roads, leading up hill, and down hill, and far away toward the lofty Pyrenees, just visible through the delicate, violet haze that floats along the southern edge of the world like a thin veil. And, over all, a fast-vanishing, dreamy mist, touching the hills and valleys like a timid caress! Those who made this Gascon landscape were unconsciously making poetry. . . .

Why, even the names of the villages that crown these hills make poetry, when pronounced in our robust, Gascon way. Castelnavet—is it not music?—there it is, yonder toward the south, with its tree-covered mound in its center, gleaming like a toy village; Sabazan, to the west, with its heavy tower against the sky like a donjon-keep, the spine of its roof so high that the whole impression is that of a cat humping its back! Castelnau, further toward the Pyrenees, with its picturesque, ruined fortress on a high hill, dominating the fertile valley of the Adour. Like poems are such names, I say, made thus eloquent to fit the glory of the landscape and the romance of the long, long years that brought these villages into being.
—From "Abbé Pierre," by JAY WILLIAM HUDSON. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1943

Intimate Message: Washington

Churchill Spikes Loose Talk on Strategy ..... By William H. Stringer

A lot of loose talk and foggy thinking about United Nations' global war strategy has been running the rounds in Washington of late, dealing mainly with the alleged lack of attention to the war against Japan. Prime Minister Winston Churchill in his address to Congress did something to take the wind out of critical sails, but the agitation probably won't end until a major full-dress offensive against Japan is visibly in evidence.

Senator Albert B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky brought to the surface in the Senate here what has been hush-hush in some quarters for weeks. The feeling is largely a fear of the consequences of giving Japan time to entrench itself in Asia while Hitler is being defeated in Europe. It's an apprehension in which some few of the higher Navy and Army professionals are said to share.

It feeds also on a renewed distrust, in which Dr. Joseph Goebbels would delight, of America's chief Western Allies, Britain and Russia—a fear that when Hitler is beaten, Britain and Russia might call home their armies, carve up Europe to suit themselves and leave the United States alone to battle a twice-dangerous Japan.

Prime Minister Churchill set many apprehensions at rest with his solemn promise before Congress that Britain would fight "side by side" with the United States until Japan was laid waste. Britain's pledge is now about as firm as any Government could make it. As for Russia, Soviet considerations of self-interest in the Far East would seem something of a guarantee that Stalin will do nothing to build Japan into a greater menace to Russia's Siberian interests.

Confusion on Battle of North Africa

Those in reasonably close touch with the framers of high Allied strategy contend that much of the loose talk and specious arguments heard in alarmist quarters rest on a misreading both of the objectives behind Allied campaigns already fought and the difficulties confronting new campaigns now under consideration.

There is, for instance, the common confusion that the Battle of North Africa was waged against Hitler alone. Actually, besides preventing the junction of Germany and Japan, it opened the Mediterranean for shipping to the East and resumption of quick passage to India, which is the springboard for the campaign to retake Burma and reopen the Burma Road. It was a blow against both Japan and Germany.

Again, unflattering comments about the efforts to retake Burma are a dime a dozen. Senator Chandler spoke of 2,000,000 soldiers in India being unable to drive out a mere five or six Japanese divisions in Burma. As a matter of fact, trained troops in India available for a Burmese campaign total nowhere near 2,000,000 men, nor, despite India's rising war production, are there yet sufficient tanks, trucks, airplanes or artillery in India for a campaign against a well-armed and entrenched enemy. Nor, at least up to the present, have the United Nations been able to spare the shipping and naval strength absolutely necessary to transport a major expedition against Burma.

There is no doubt in high quarters that Britain will co-operate to the full in any new campaign to reopen the Burma Road. Britain has an equal if not a greater interest than the United States in the Far East. Never could it hope to reclaim its Singapore bastion or rebuild its trade routes if it failed to play a major role driving the Japanese from their Asiatic conquests. Prime Minister Churchill declared significantly before Congress that "heavier work lies ahead not only in Europe but in the Pacific and Indian theaters," and he added:

"I regard the bringing of immediate and effective aid to China as one of the most urgent of our common tasks."

Allied Watchword

Nevertheless, the Allied watchword still is: "Concentrate the major force against Hitler." Germany and Italy are to be given no opportunity to recover from their Tunisian setback, to recoup for the delivery of new sledge-hammer blows against Russia, to rebuild their bomb-devastated industrial centers.

This special concentration does not rule out the launching of big-scale offensives against Japan—blows where they will hurt most. More supplies are already being allocated to the Pacific. There may be a new campaign to retake Burma this fall. There may be extensive bombing forays against Japan's industrial centers before that, possibly by a shuttle running from the Aleutians to China. There may be both simultaneously. And the reopening of the Mediterranean is expected to free both merchant shipping and warships which can be profitably employed against Tojo.

If the next major hammer blow is struck against Fortress Europe and the minor hammer blow against Nippon, it will not mean that the civilian commanders-in-chief have overruled the military. It may conceivably mean, to be sure, that the Roosevelt-Churchill board of strategy, including the Anglo-American High Commands, have selected what seems to be the best of several courses of action laid out by professional officers representing the European, Middle Eastern, Southwest Pacific, Chinese or other battlefronts.

The high command which plotted the North African campaign—which on the final remarkable balance sheet opened the Mediterranean, placed Italy in peril of its existence, stirred revolt all across Europe and cost the enemy 350,000 men while releasing a rejuvenated French army of 300,000—quite possibly can be trusted to exhibit similar bold imagination and sound judgment in the future.

The Country Speaks: Far West

Abundant Run-off From Winter Snows ..... By Kimmis Hendrick

"Where are the snows of yesteryear?" asked François Villon, and the Far West can answer, not without poesy either: They are empowering vast war industries and irrigating uncounted thousands of rich, food-productive acres.

High in the Rockies and the great Sierra, winter snows this last year have been such that the United States Bureau of Reclamation can state that snow surveys and irrigation forecasts for 1943 definitely come under the heading of good news. As a result of the Bureau's report to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, the latter announces that the run-off for this year will be the greatest in a quarter of a century.

Take, to measure the meaning of this, the giant power plants at Grand Coulee Dam and Bonneville Dam in America's Northwest. They depend for power on the Columbia River. And the Columbia River run-off is expected to equal or exceed that of the highest year on record. Out of the abundance of this energy comes supply of power for aluminum plants that are producing more than one fourth of the nation's output of this primarily important metal.

Or take Imperial Valley in Southern California. A lettuce patch of gargantuan size for the whole nation—more than that for its many other crops, really a large-scale Victory Garden that flourishes through winter and spring when the cold is settled hard over much of the country otherwhere—it all depends on irrigation. An assurance of ample water supply for this valley as well as for Yuma Valley in Arizona comes with news that the run-off in the headwaters of the Colorado is expected to be above average. This means that Boulder Dam will have lots of water to release to these farmlands.

Winter snows in high places most of us may never see become such torrents ultimately that the Southwest's war industries and farms presently become visible exhibitions of their importance. Stored in Lake Mead, the largest reservoir in the world, or sent to Nevada and Arizona and Southern California via aqueduct, mountain water that has come thousands of miles makes the difference between aridity and production for this great region.

The Bureau of Reclamation can say that its power and irrigation projects throughout the West are making major contributions to the war. These projects, the Secretary of the Interior announces, are generating huge blocks of power and providing dependable supplies of water for industrial plants and military establishments costing more than half a billion dollars. In 1942 they produced irrigated crops valued at $250,000,000. Adequate water supplies for Boulder Dam to the southwest and Grand Coulee to the northwest will insure in 1943 the largest power output by 70 per cent in the Bureau's history, it is anticipated.

The story of abundant run-off from the winter snows goes for the entire Far West, except possibly for the Pecos River, serving the Carlsbad development in New Mexico, where the snow cover is less than a year ago.

Never in 25 years has the water content of the snow along the Upper Snake River and its tributaries been as high as this year, the Bureau says. Present indications are that the run-off of the Missouri and its tributaries will be far above normal. Snow cover on the Yellowstone is more than double that of a year ago, and on the Milk River, one third above last year's figure. The outlook is said to be very favorable for projects contributing to power and irrigation in the Nebraska-Wyoming region.

The water content of the snow on the headwaters of the Colorado above Grand Junction is 20 per cent greater than last year at this time. The Moon Lake, Strawberry Valley, and Sanpete irrigation projects in Utah are served by tributaries of the Colorado River where the indications are for a fair run-off. Accumulative precipitation in the northern half of Utah assures an abundant water supply in 1943 for the reclamation projects served by that drainage area. In Oregon and California, the Klamath project, serving an outstanding potato-producing area in the West, will benefit from the additional water supply due to a 57 per cent increase expected in the run-off of the Klamath Lake Basin.

"This year more diligently than ever we are striving to expand the production of food for the armed forces and civilians and the generation of power for war industries," observes John C. Page, Reclamation Commissioner. "Maximum utilization of the high water content in the mountain snows will help reach the goal. Every acre of irrigated land and every kilowatt of power will be of greater importance this year than at any time in the nation's history."

To Change the Subject:

When Spring Comes to New England ..... By Jessie Ash Arndt

Down South, spring's been here a long time. Maybe it has come and gone, or maybe it is spring and summer all the time, so you don't wait and watch for the first timid tip of green that shows above the cold brown earth, as we do up North, or know the exultant joy of discovering the first crocus or the trailing arbutus lifting its delicate pink petals above its winter covering of pine.

The bitterness of winter, its ice and snow and biting winds, seems never to have been when spring comes to New England. And yet, it is probably because of the long winter that we love the springtime so. There is rapture in hearing the song of the robin; it holds such promise of newness and beauty and gladness. There is delight in looking up at the blue of the sky, flecked with fleecy clouds, beholding the lacy pattern of newly green branches outlined against it, and seeing the flowering glory of gardens below. But oh, have you smelled the spring!

Lovely as its beauties are—its bird songs and its flowered dress—there is nothing spring brings with it that is more welcome than its fragrance.

Walk out with me on one of those first warm days, after a soaking rain the night before. Breathe the soft, sweet smell of earth. At high noon, after a mower has made smooth velvet of the green, drink in the fragrance of the new-mown grass. Don't you want to lie down as you did when you were a little child and lay your cheek against a spot where the sun has been, and pat the sweet green carpet with your hands?

Pluck a spray of arbutus—just a single spray will be enough. Hold it, catch its scent, and you will have the very essence of spring within your grasp.

There are little wood violets, too. They have not the heavy perfume of the hothouse flowers nor the deep coloring nor the size. They are more blue than purple, but they hold their little heads with dignity on their slender stems, and they smell of the woods, and the earth, and the cool winds.

The trees, too, with their tender little leaves, just a week or two out of their brown jackets, beckon to the breezes to carry their green freshness into all the air.

Then come the fruit blossoms, spring's climax of loveliness—cherry, plum, pear and apple! Clouds of white and pink on the hillside, a snow of dancing, floating petals, and perfume, perfume everywhere. What reward for weeks of patient waiting until ice and snow and grayness should be gone; what a glorious, glad, sweet blessing is the spring.

U. S. Troops Till British Soil to Grow Own Vegetables

Americans learn many new methods as they put their shoulder to plowing more than 12,000 acres in camp areas—Differences in methods found but all agree there's no place like a farm.

By Barbara Ellis Browne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ON A FARM SOMEWHERE IN WESTERN ENGLAND — The Major, the Captain, the Sergeant, and the Corporal, all of the United States Army, bumped over the 550-acre British farm, looking eagerly about them. They are all farmers back home in peacetime so their curiosity was professional.

It was acute curiosity, also, because from the Major—Maj. Henry Hamilton Hutchinson of Raleigh, N. C.—down, they all are connected with the agricultural scheme by which United States troops, in combined operations with British soldiers, are to grow their own vegetables this summer. The Major, in fact, is agricultural officer and supervisor of this plan, which will put more than 12,000 acres in camp areas under the plow and require half a dozen to 200 men a camp working the land as the needs arise.

In the truck with them was the owner of the farm, Mr. R. J. Stevens, one of the most successful vegetable growers in Britain, who offered his friendly and hospitable guidance on anything we needed to know.

Stack of Cabbage Seeds

But first we stood about the open fire on the beautiful old tiled floor in his farmhouse after a most wonderfully unwartime lunch provided by the good graces of Mrs. Stevens, and discussed differences in soil and climates. For instance, the Major had noticed an open shed of Mr. Stevens' with cabbage seeds stacked in it, which, the Major said, could never be done, even in the South of the United States. Variations in temperature in the United States brings needs which England with its variable but temperate climate does not have. The Americans all realize that the methods which they had tested and found good at home might not be the best over here. They were eager to learn in order to avoid mistakes. Mr. Stevens was just as eager to help them.

Capt. Henry J. Rast of Charleston, S. C., who is in charge of the agricultural area of 60 acres at one camp, asked questions about planting. Mr. Stevens said: "Miss the middle-May frost for French beans and tomatoes. Pinch off the top bud on tomatoes"—consternation at this from the Americans—"and leave only three trusses." Mr. Stevens explained that this method was necessary here, where the summer does not become much hotter than the spring, and the strength-giving effects of sunlight need to be concentrated in a few trusses, thus insuring better tomatoes, though fewer of them. The two gentlemen from the sunny States of North and South Carolina listened to this with interest, and the conversation then turned to potatoes. To bank or not to bank was the question between these farmers from two sides of the Atlantic; but this, I think, is a topic of universal interest to farmers. I have heard it warmly contested in England between owners of adjoining allotments.

Jeep for Light Work

We went out into the farm courtyard. Fruit trees were in blossom beyond red-tiled sheds of whitewashed brick. Mr. Stevens smiled at the jeep in which the Sergeant and Corporal had arrived. "The jeep is the farmer's answer for light work," he said. "Or rather, it will be, after the war. It's no good for heavy work, of course."

The Major and the Captain agreed. We set forth in the farm truck, which was the only vehicle which would hold us all. It rattled over fields full of, or making ready for, leeks, potatoes, peas, sprouts, parsnips, wheat, red cabbage, and horse beans. For, as Mr. Stevens put it, the farmer is self-supporting. "You must be, these days," he said.

The truck reeled on its sturdy but uncertain way, planes, busy overhead as always, cut the silence of the sky. And Tony, the golden Labrador, gleaming like Jason himself, rocketed through the young green fields besides us, or across them diagonally to meet us, if he got left behind.

Crates of Cabbage

Spring cabbage came in sight. We stopped by stacks of crates and got out.

"Do you plant or drill?" asked the Captain, and added, "How wide are your rows? I notice you don't plant on a bed."

"The lighter lands do," said Mr. Stevens.

I found Corporal Kessler of Pennsylvania, off in the field, talking to Cyril Edmonds of Great Cumberston, who was driving an Allis-Chalmers "marker"—the machine that makes rows for planting. They had discovered that both their fathers and grandfathers had been farmers. Edmonds was a red-haired, pink-cheeked boy in blue denim and high rubber boots, and looked about the same age as Corporal Kessler. They talked to each other in short, shy sentences, young England, young America. But these two representatives had an immediate point of contact—the land. They admired the machine marker together, and agreed that "the horse has gone."

Soon after that remark the farm cart, with crates of red cabbage on board, drove up. The Missouri Sergeant and the Pennsylvania Corporal admitted with great laughter, as they and Tony jumped aboard it, that the horse hadn't quite disappeared after all.

Later they were as interested as Major Hutchinson and Captain Rast in the Land Girls' spraying calomel powder onto red cabbage.

Complete Workshop

Mr. Stevens then showed us over his workshop, where all the farm implements are mended and some are made. It was another example of how completely "self-supporting" his farm is. He had two men and two boys working in the shop, and among other things there was a machine lathe, an electric welder, and an acetylene torch. Mr. Stevens had, also, with Mr. Nicholas Strickland of Lancashire, his engineer, invented and made a "drawer" to be attached to a motor which digs trenches for drain pipes. It digs below plowing level. Major Hutchinson and Captain Rast followed Mr. Stevens about happily. They had lost all sense of time and were thoroughly enjoying themselves. It was just the kind of expression on their faces you see on little boys in a super toy shop.

"This is an excellent workshop," said the Major to me. "It would be up to, if not superior to, any farm in the States. It is complete, even to electric welding."

And Captain Rast said to me, "I tell you I'm really surprised to find a farm so up-to-date."

"How much do you suppose it would bring—the whole farm, I mean—if you were to sell it?" asked another American officer, intrigued at the absorption of these agriculturists.

"But I couldn't sell it," protested Mr. Stevens. "I wouldn't have anything to do if I hadn't my farm."

"You could live in London," laughed the American.

"Oh, London!" laughed Captain Rast. "Who wants to live in a town, anyway?"

And all the countrymen present, American and British, agreed with him heartily.

Wide World

Food for Freedom

Upper: Hardy members of Britain's women's land arm sort potatoes under the watchful eyes of farmers. Women in England since the start of the war have shouldered much of the work in Britain's fields.

Lower: These soldiers are getting into training for farm work in Illinois. The skill they acquire will be put to good account when the trainees reach Britain, where American soldiers are doing their share of the work of raising crops.

Australian Postwar Policy: Jobs for All Who Want Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, May 20 —First Official statement of postwar reconstruction aims has been made in a national radiocast by Minister for Postwar Reconstruction J. B. Chifley.

Summing up the Government's policy of aiming to "provide a job for every man and woman who wants one," Mr. Chifley declared that the seven major points on which the Government would concentrate were:

Seven Points

1. Greater stabilization of the farmer's income and more efficient farming.
2. Continued use of the greatly increased powers of industrial production brought about by the war effort.
3. Decentralization of industry.
4. Erection of a great number of new homes at prices within the capacity of the average worker.
5. A big public-works program, with water conservation and extended electrical facilities in the forefront.
6. Improvement of the nutrition standard, in which serious weaknesses, especially in the country districts, have been disclosed.
7. Improved hospital and medical services.

"Unwelcome" Changes Seen

Probably having in thought suggestions that the Government is swinging toward Socialism, Mr. Chifley added this statement, "Our program does not seek political or social change for its own sake. I believe it is possible of achievement within the framework of the society in which we have grown up. At the same time, it will require changes which to some of us may be unwelcome and it is as well we should have this honestly understood."

Mr. Chifley, however, left it at that and people already are asking who is included in his "some of us" to whom changes may be unwelcome.

He did make it clear that though the Government intends to plan boldly on the "good things in prewar Australia which we don't want to lose," it has no "starry-eyed dreams of a new world."

But what was regarded as bad in the prewar world will certainly be scrapped with the broad aim of giving "greater security of employment and to raise living standards."

It has been held generally by all parties in Australia that there are two approaches to this problem. The first is the direct method of insuring jobs for all willing to work and guiding production so it will give people the things necessary for a higher living standard. The second approach is the indirect method of employment and sickness benefits, pensions, and other allowances to protect those to whom economic security has not been assured by direct means. Mr. Chifley declares the Government realizes the main functions of reconstruction should be postive and that therefore palliatives obviously will become less and less necessary.

Reversal of Practice

One method of bringing about this desirable state of affairs, he suggests, is to reverse the wartime practice—in other words, whereas during war, the Government has been training workers for special wartime jobs and placing them in wartime industries, the Government in the postwar period will swing over to the peacetime task of retaining servicemen and war workers for peacetime industry by placing them in occupations for which their experience and training fit them.

Incidentally, the United Australia Party Leader William Morris Hughes, advanced very much the same idea recently when he declared it was essential that no serviceman should be discharged after the war until he had a job awaiting him. Mr. Chifley now seems ready to admit that no country can expect to plan national reconstruction without taking into account international reconstruction.

In his radiocast he went on record as saying, "In planning reconstruction at home, we do not intend to forget our responsibilities to the rest of the world. We must realize that our internal policy has a direct effect upon the economic prosperity of other countries and our prosperity depends equally on their internal prosperity. In accepting the mutual-aid agreement, Australia has undertaken to collaborate with other United Nations in giving effect to the aims of the Atlantic Charter. Many doubts have been expressed as to what this will mean for Australia. It is the Government's view that the most important contribution we can make to the prosperity and welfare of other countries is to maintain the Australian people in full employment at highest possible standard of living."

To those who may declare the financing of postwar reconstruction will be the major problem, Mr. Chifley, who also is Federal Treasurer has this reply: "The war has taught us that real limits to achievements are physical, not financial. It is manpower, materials and willingness to work which set the limit to what we can do."

Concluding his radiocast, Mr. Chifley said, "You don't want to return to the 'go-as-you-please' kind of economic freedom which meant for thousands of men and women only perpetual and miserable unemployment. On the other hand, you don't want your lives continually hedged round by controls, restraints and directions."

Persia-Russia Route Builders Drift Back via South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — Having completed one of the finest engineering feats of the war, the construction of the new supply line for Russia, 400 United States engineers and technicians have been reaching home via the Persian Gulf, Africa, and South America.

Interviewed here, Edward H. Fulton, from Minneapolis, said that he had arrived in Buenos Aires with eight companions a few days ago after a trip which took over two months.

After thirteen months of dock construction and road building in the sweltering heat of the Persian desert, where at one time 37 per cent of the men were incapacitated, they are making the best of their short stay here, Mr. Fulton said.

The main difficulties, he said, in building 180 miles of road across the desert from Basra, Iraq, through Ahwaz and Tehran, to Bandar Shah, where it joins with an existing road over the mountains to the Caspian Sea, were water and supplies. Tents were pitched at successive stages along the route and then water had to be hunted for and filtered, and food brought out from the nearest town. To add to their troubles, stores were frequently eaten up by camels.

These technicians, who answered their Government's call for expert manpower from all parts of the United States, have certainly seen their share of hard living in the past year. With no entertainment or civilized living of any kind, in 167 degrees Fahrenheit in the shadeless reaches of the desert, they are glad to be going home after completing their task. But what they have achieved is of greatest importance to the conduct of the war.

Where a few months ago only one ship could enter the docks on the Persian Gulf and took 100 days to unload on the backs of coolies, seven ships can now find berths and are unloaded in five days by American Negro stevedores attached to the United States Army. The war materials, tanks, guns, and planes, which have been arriving in an ever-increasing stream during recent months, are unloaded straight on to the trucks which leave almost immediately for the Russian front and have proved of the greatest value.

Before leaving, said Mr. Fulton, the men built camps in readiness for the American Army which is "on its way," and now they are going back to join up for some more "active service." Many of them have their former jobs still open for them in the United States—those who worked for state highway departments included among them. Mr. Fulton, too, says his old job awaits him at the Wagner Electric Company in Minneapolis.

But, although the thought of returning to Persia is far from cheering, they feel it is there that they are most likely to be drafted in view of their experience and acquaintance with the terrain. And they are quite prepared to disembark in the Persian Gulf once more, this time in docks of their own construction.

Swiss Reject War Reporter Proposal

BUENOS AIRES, May 20 (AP)—Switzerland, protecting power for the majority of belligerents, has rejected Argentina's proposal that captured war correspondents be given "the same treatment established by the Geneva Conferences for Medical Corps and Religious Workers," a Foreign Office source said May 19.

The proposal was made May 11 by Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu.

The Foreign Office spokesman said the Swiss contended captured newsmen must be considered in a different category than doctors, nurses, and chaplains on the ground that the belligerents employ the journalists' output for war propaganda.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Dollars) Stks. Divds	(100s) Sales	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Net
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	61½	61½	61½	+ ⅛
Adams Exp (.45e)	15	12⅝	12	12	
Adams-Millis ½g	2	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
Addressograph (1)	1	19½	19½	19½	
Air Reduction (1a)	17	46⅝	46	46⅛	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	19	6¼	6	6	
Allegheny Corp	32	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
Allegheny pf xw	16	21⅞	21	21	
Allegh pf $30xw	53	21⅞	21	21	
Allen Indust ⅔e	6	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
Allegh Lud S .35g	24	26⅞	26⅜	26½	— ⅛
Allied Ch&Dye (4)	3	159½	159	159	— ½
Allied Mills (1½g)	7	23½	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅜
Allied Strs (.45g)	21	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	
Allied St pf (5)	2	85¼	85¼	85¼	— ¼
Allis-Ch Mfg 1½g	14	37	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅜
Amal Leather	18	2¼	2	2	
Amal Leath pf 1½s	9	22¾	22½	22½	+2
Amerada Pet (2)	2	85	85	85	+1½
Am Ag Chem 1.20	6	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
Am Airlines 1¾e	2	70¼	70	70¼	+ ⅜
Am Bank Note ⅛e	10	17	16¾	16⅜	— ⅛
Am Bank N pf 3	10	60	60	60	
Am Beach (⅛e)	4	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Am Brake Sh ⅛g	1	39	38½	38½	— ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	48	8⅜	8	8	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	4	84½	83½	83¾	+ ½
Am Can pf (7)	190	175½	75	175	
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	25	40⅝	40	40	— ⅜
Am C&Fdy pf (9g)	8	78	77½	77½	+1½
Am Ch&Cable ½g	5	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅜
Am Ch&Chi pf 5	50	114	114	114	+1
Am Chicle (4a)	10	111½	111½	111½	+1½
Am Coal (1g)	20	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+2⅛
Am Colortype .30g	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
Am Crys Sug ⅛eg	4	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
Am C S 6%pf6	30	101½	103½	103½	+ ½
Am Distill	32	25¼	24⅞	25	+1
Am Encaus Tiling	6	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Am Export L ½g	3	27½	27¼	27¼	—1⅝
Am & For Pow	76	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
Am&FP $7 1.92k	99	81¼	80⅜	80⅜	+2⅛
Am & F P 2pf	65	22⅜	21¾	21⅞	— ⅜
Am-Hawaii SS ⅜g	5	34¾	34½	34¾	
Am Hide & Leath	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Am H&L pf (3)	3	40	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	4	69	67	68	+2
Am Ice	40	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
Am Internat ⅛g	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Am Locomotive	21	17¾	16¼	16¼	— ⅝
Am Loco pf 1¾k	1	104	103⅝	103⅝	— ⅜
Am M&Fdy (.40g)	9	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
Am M & Met ⅛g	14	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1)	97	24⅞	24½	24¾	+ ½
Am News 1.80	60	31⅜	31½	31⅜	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	60	37⅜	3¾	3¾	
Am P & L $6 pf	36	33½	32	32¾	+ ¼
Am P & L $5 pf	42	30⅝	29⅞	29½	+ ¼
Am Rad & St .30g	126	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
Am Rail Mill .40g	21	15⅛	14½	14½	— ½
Am RM pf 4½	650	65¾	65	65½	
Am Seating (1e)	4	16½	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜
Am Ship Bld 2g	560	2	2⅛	2	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R (2)	19	42⅞	42¼	42¼	— ⅜
Am Sm&R pf 7	250	105	104	104	—1⅛
Am Sti Fdrs (1g)	40	28½	28	28	+ ⅛
Am Stores 1½g	3	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅜
Am Sug Ref 1½g	11	28¼	27⅝	28	+ ½
Am Sug pf (7)	1	110	110	110	+2
Am Tel & Tel (9)	16	153	152¾	152¾	
Am Tobacco (3a)	1	54⅞	54⅞	54½	+ ⅛
Am Tob B (3a)	7	56¼	55¾	56⅛	— ⅛
Am Tob pf (6)	80	137¾	137	137½	— ½
Am Type Fdrs 1½g	12	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
Am Viscose (1g)	7	41⅞	41½	41½	+ ⅛
Am Wat Wks	49	8½	8⅛	8⅜	— ⅜
Am W W 1pf (6)	2	74	74	74	
Am Woolen	5	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Am Woolen pf (2k)	5	70	69⅞	70	
Am Zinc L & S	36	7⅛	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Anaconda (½g)	39	29¾	28⅞	28⅞	
Anac W&C ¼eg	80	27⅜	27¼	27¼	
Anchor H Gl .15g	11	20¼	20	20⅛	— ⅛
APW Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	42½	42½	42½	
Armour Del pf (7)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ¾
Arm III	49	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Arm III pr pf	7	61¼	60½	60½	+ ⅜
Arm III pf	40	74	73	73	— ⅛
Armstrong Ck 1½g	14	36¼	35½	36	+1
Artloom Corp .20g	2	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
Asso Dry Gds ½g	5	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Asso DG 1pf 6	2	83½	83¼	83½	
Asso DG 2pf 7	10	79½	79½	79½	
Associates Inv 1½	2	36½	36	36	
Atch T & S F 3g	28	55⅜	53½	53½	—1½
Atch T & S F pf 5	3	79¾	79½	79½	— ¼
Atl Coast Line 2e	54	36⅛	35⅞	35½	+ ¼
Atl G&W ind (3e)	1	29	29	29	
Atl Refining .30g	50	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+1¼
Atlas Corp ¼g	54	12⅜	12	12	— ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	
Atlas Pow 1½g	40	61	61	61	+ ¼
Austin Nichols	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Aust Nich pr A	270	47	45	45½	+ ½
Aviation Corp .10g	40	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
Baldwin Co (1a)	38	18⅞	18⅜	18½	
Balt & Ohio	38	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	15	13⅞	13½	13½	
Bangor & Ar	4	11¼	11	11	
Bngo&Ar pf2½k	2	54¼	53⅞	54¼	+ ¼
Barber Asph	7	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
Barker Bros	2	10	9¾	10	+ ⅜
Barnsdall Oil .60	16	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
Bath Ir Wks (1g)	2	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	
Bayuk Cigar 1½	2	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅜
Beat Crn pf 5	20	105	105	105	
Bell Aire (2e)	7	17¾	17	17	— ⅛
Bendix Avia ¾g	19	39⅜	38⅜	38¾	— ⅛
Benef Ind Lg .60g	15	17	16½	17	+ ⅜
Best Foods (.60)	47	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	1	32½	32½	32½	— ⅜
Beth Steel (3g)	24	65¾	64⅜	64⅜	—1¼
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	9	34	33⅜	33½	+ ½
Black & Dck 1.60	10	19	18⅝	18⅝	
Blaw-Knox .35e	17	9⅞	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Boeing Airp 1g	10	18¾	18½	18½	
Bohn Al&Brass 2	3	54½	54	54	
Bon Ami A (4)	10	92	92	92	
Bond Strs 1.60	6	25½	25⅛	25⅛	+ ½
Borden Co (.60g)	3	27⅜	27	27	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	13	33½	33	33	— ½
Boston & Maine	10	5⅝	5½	5½	
Bower R Bear ⅛g	2	33¾	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
Brewing Co Am 2	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
Bridgept Brass	13	11¾	11	11	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	21	29¼	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
Bristol-Myers .90g	3	44¼	44	44¼	+ ¼
Bklyn-Man Tr	11	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Bklyn Un Gas ¼eg	47	16¾	15⅞	16¼	+1⅛
Bruns-Balke (1½g)	19	18¼	17¾	18¼	+ ⅜
Bucyrus-Erie ⅓g	17	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	88	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
Budd Mfg pf	150	114½	112	112	— ½
Budd Wheel (1e)	10	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
Bullard Co (1g)	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	5	33½	33	33	
Burling Mills .70g	4	29	29	29	
Burr Add M .60	36	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
Bush Terminal	16	6	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Butler Bros .30a	5	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Butler Bros pf1½a	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+3
Butte C&Z ⅛e	5	4½	4½	4½	
Byers (AM) Co	47	16⅛	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅜
Byron Jack 1½g	24	25½	24⅞	25	+ ⅜
Calif Pack 1½	4	27½	27	27	
Callahan Z-Lead	8	1½	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Can & Hecla ½eg	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Campbell Wy ½eg	2	17⅞	17¾	17¾	
Can D G Ale .60	11	23¼	22⅞	23	
Canad Pacific	50	10⅞	10½	10¾	— ⅛
Capital Adm A	1	8¾	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Cap Adm pf 3	90	44	44	44	+2½
Caro C & O (5)	10	94½	94½	94½	— ½
Carpenter Stl ½eg	2	29	28½	29	+ ½
Case (JI) Co 7e	1	121½	121½	121½	+1½
Caterpil Trac (2)	13	47¾	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
Celanese Co ½eg	18	38¼	37	37	— ¼
Celanese 5 pf 5	30	105	105	105	+ ⅜
Celanese 7 pf 7	20	111	111	111	
Celanese pr pf 7	260	125	124¾	124⅞	
Celotex Corp ½	15	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	
Cent Aguirre 1½	23	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
Cent Found .10g	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
C Hi Lt pf 4½s	110	106	106	106	+ ¼
Cent RR N J	15	14⅛	13½	13½	
Cent Vio Sug 2½e	6	20½	20¼	20¼	
Century Rib M	1	7	7	7	
Cerro de Pas (4)	1	38	38	38	+ ½
Certain-teed Prod	12	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Cer-teed 6 pf	26	60¼	58½	58½	—1½
Champ Pap&F ½eg	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
Checker Cab	3	24¾	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3)	21	44⅞	44⅜	44½	
Chi & E III	12	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
Chi&E III A 1.50g	25	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Chi Gt West	18	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Chi Gt W pf 4½s	25	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Chi Mail Or 1.20	10	12½	12	12	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	12	19½	19	19	+ ⅛
Chi Pn T cv pf 3	2	41½	41	41½	+1
Chi R Is & Pac	6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
Chi Ri&Pac 6 pf		2¼	2	2	— ⅛
Chi Ri&Pac 7 pf	3	2½	2⅜	2½	
Chickasha C Oil 1	2	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
Chinch Co	4	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
Chrysler Cp (1½g)	26	76	75⅛	75⅛	— ½
City Ice & F 1.20	7	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
City I&F pf6½	50	102½	102½	102½	
City Invest	340	46	44½	46	+2
Clev Graph Br ½g	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	
Clev Gr B pf 5	30	103½	103	103½	
Climax Mol 1.20a	8	44⅜	44	44	+ ⅛
Clostt Peab ½g	8	35½	34⅜	35¼	+ ⅛
Coca-Cola (3)	2	101	101	101	+ ⅛
Coca-Cola A (3)	20	63½	63½	63½	+ ½
Colgate-Palm-P ½	10	22⅜	22	22	
Colg-P-P pf4¼	50	107¼	107¼	107¼	
Collins & Aik	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
Collins & A pf 5	20	110	109¾	110	
Col & South	30	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Col & South 1pf	20	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Col & South 2pf	40	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir ½eg	5	17½	16¾	16¾	— ⅞
Col Broadc A .60g	22	24¼	24	24	+ ⅛
Col Broadc B .60g	8	24¼	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Col G & El	92	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	10	60⅜	60	60	— ¼
Col G&E 5 pf 5	60	55	54⅞	55	+ ⅛
Colum Pict ½e	21	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Colum Pict pf 2¾	4	38	38	38	+ ⅛
Comi Credit (3)	31	39⅞	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
Comi Invest Tr 3	33	40¼	39¾	40	— ⅛
Comi I T cupf4¼s	110	110¼	110⅛	110⅛	+ ⅛
Comi Solvents .60e	26	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Commith & South	161	1	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Com & South pf	21	59¾	56⅞	58⅞	—1¾
Commith Ed .70g	27	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ¼
Conde Nast .40e	4	9⅝	9½	9½	
Congol-Nairn (1)	6	23¼	23	23	— ⅜
Consol Cigar 1½e	9	22⅜	21⅞	22	+ ½
Consol Cig pf 7	50	105	105	105	
Con Cig pr pf6½	180	103	103	103	
Cons Copper	18	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	39	20¼	20	20	
Cons Edison pf 5	12	97¼	96⅞	96⅞	— ⅜
Cons Film Ind	3	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
Cons Film I pf ⅛k	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Cons Oil (1½)	87	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅛
Cons R R Cuba pf	2	9	9	9	
Cons Laundries	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	15	15⅞	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
Consol'n Coal pf	2	66	66	66	+1
Cons Pr pf 4½	70	97⅜	97½	97½	+ ¼
Cons Vultee 1½g	13	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	16	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅛
Container Co ½eg	14	23	22¾	23	
Cont Bak 1½g	55	9½	9¼	9⅛	
Cont Can (1½g)	15	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
Cont Diam Fib ¼g	6	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Cont Ins 1.60a	4	47½	46¾	47½	+ ½
Cont Motors .15g	31	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	18	35	34	34¾	+1⅛
Cont Steel (1g)	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
Copperweld Stl .80	4	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
Corn Exch 2.40	80	44¼	43¾	43¾	
Corn Products 2.60	15	60⅞	60¼	60⅞	+ ⅜
Corn Prod pf 7	50	176¾	176½	176½	— ⅜
Coty Inc (.15g)	13	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Coty Internatl	7	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Crane Co (1e)	41	20¾	20	20	— ½
Crane Co cv pf 5	150	106	105¼	105¼	— ½
Crosley Co (⅓e)	8	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ¼
Crow Ck & S ⅓e	8	28⅜	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
Crown C&S pf 2¼	2	41⅞	41¼	41⅞	+ ⅜
Crown Zeller (1)	3	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Crucible Steel 2e	2	36	35½	35⅝	— ⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5		79½	79½	79½	+ ½
Cuban-Am Sug ⅓e	47	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Cudahy Pack	1	19	19	19	
Cuneo Press 1½	1	24½	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	64	7⅛	6⅞	7	
Curt P pr pf 1½k	2	35¾	35¼	35¼	— ⅜
Curtiss-Wright 1e	32	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
Curtiss-Wr A ½eg	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
Cutler-Ham ¼g	13	20¾	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
Davega Strs 1½e	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Davison Chem .60e	8	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Decca Records (1)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
Deere & Co 1.35e	21	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
Deere & Co pf 1.40	5	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅛
Dieles-Wem-G ¾eg	3	20½	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
Del & Hudson	9	16⅜	16¼	16½	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	38	10	9⅜	9⅜	— ½
Den & R G W pf	11	2¾	2½	2¾	— ⅛
Detroit Edison .60g	19	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
Devoe & R A 1	260	24⅜	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
Diam T Motor 1½g	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
Dist Corp-S h2.22	2	28¾	28½	28¾	+1¼
Dixie C A 2½	450	41	40⅜	41	+ ⅛
Doehler Die C ⅜eg	4	33	32⅛	32⅜	+1⅜
Dome Mines h1.20g	13	20	19⅞	19¾	
Douglas Airc 5e	3	69¾	69	69¾	+ ⅞
Dow Chem (3)	3	149	147½	147½	— ½
Dresser Mfg 1½e	14	34⅜	33⅝	33⅞	
du Pont de N 1g	19	153½	152½	152½	— ¼
Dunhill Int	17	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Eastern Air L	19	39¾	38¼	38¼	— ⅞
Eastern Roll Mill	7	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
Eastman Kodak 5	5	169¾	169	169¾	+ ¾
Eaton Mfg (3)	6	40	39¾	39¾	
Edison Br Strs .80	2	17½	17½	17½	
El & Mus Ind .06g	9	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite ½eg	9	36¾	36	36¾	+ ⅜
Elec Boat (½eg)	7	13¼	13	13⅛	
El Power & Lt	167	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ¼
El Pr & Lt $6 pf	9	54¼	53½	54¼	+ ¾
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	17	60	58½	58½	—1¾
Eng Pub Service	70	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5	30	77½	77½	77½	+1
Eng $5½pf5½	870	79¼	78	79	+1½
Eng PS $6 pf 6	10	85¼	85½	85½	
Equit Off Bldg	17	1	1	1	
Erie RR (1e)	10	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
Erie RR ct (1e)	56	16¼	15¾	15¾	
Erie RR pf A (5)	2	51¼	50¾	51¼	
Eureka V Cl ⅜g	6	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Evans Products	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	5	27⅛	27	27½	+ ⅛
Exchange Buffet	1	2	2	2	
Fairbanks Morse 1	6	39	37½	37½	—1½
Fajardo Sugar 2	9	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
Fed Lt & Tr ½eg	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Fed Mng&Smelt 2g	8	28¾	28	28¼	+ ¼
Fed Mogul (1)	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅜
Fed Mot Tr .10g	16	5¾	5½	5¾	
Fed D Strs 1.40a	5	20	19¾	19¾	
Fed D St pf 4½	40	90½	90½	90½	+ ½
Ferro Enamel	5	15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	3	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ¼
Firestone T&R 3eg	13	36¼	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
Firestone T&R pf 6	1	108	108	108	
First N Strs 2½	3	37¾	37⅛	37½	— ¼
Flintkote (¼eg)	9	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
Florence Stove ½eg	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ¼
Follansbee Steel	4	8⅜	8	8	— ¼
Follansbee S pf	10	42	42	42	— ¼
Food Fair Strs (1)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler	4	19	17¾	17¾	—1
Francisco Sugar	7	9½	9½	9½	
Freeport Sulph 2	9	37	36½	36½	— ⅛
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	3	28	28	28	+ ⅛
Fruehauf pf 5	10	101	101	101	+1¼
Gabriel Co (.20g)	7	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Gair (Robt) ¼e	26	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Gamewell Co 1g	20	24½	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind ¼e	20	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Gar W Ind pf (1½)	1	9	9	9	+ ⅜
Gaylord Cont ⅓e	5	14	14	14	
Gen Am Inv .40e	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Gen Am Trans 2e	6	45¼	44¾	44¾	— ¼
Gen Baking .30g	34	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze	12	8	7¾	7⅞	
Gen Cable	18	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
Gen Cigar (1)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ½
Gen Cigar pf 7	20	143½	143½	143½	—1½
Gen Cable A	4	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Gen Cab pf3½k	90	98¼	98	98¼	
Gen Elec (1.40)	119	38¼	37¼	37⅜	
Gen Foods .80a	14	38½	38	38¼	— ⅛
Gen Fds pf 4½	10	117½	117¼	117½	+1¼
Gen G & El A	12	2⅛	2	2⅛	
Gen Mills (4)	1	95½	95½	95½	— ½
Gen Motors (1g)	39	53	52⅝	52⅝	— ¼
Gen Motors pf 5	1	129	129	129	—1
Gen O Adv .20e	3	5⅛	5	5	
Gen Prec Eq (1¼g)	17	22⅞	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink .10g	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	10	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Gen Ry Sig ¼g	34	25½	24¼	24¼	— ¼
Gen Real & Util	14	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
Gen Reg & Ut pf	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	+1¼
Gen Refract .30g	7	22⅜	22	22⅛	— ⅛
Gen Shoe (1½g)	3	14	13¾	13¾	
Gen Stl C pf 3k	240	81½	80	80	—1¾
Gen Tel (1.60)	5	22½	22	22	— ¼
Gen Time Inst	5	22	21½	22	+1
Gen T & Rub ⅓e	3	19⅞	19¾	19¾	— ¼
Gillette S Ra .45e	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Gillette S R pf 5	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+1
Gimbel Bros .15g	85	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Gladden Co (.60g)	11	20¾	20½	20½	+ ⅛
Gladden cv pf 2½	1	46	46	46	
Gobel (Adolf)	18	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Goebel Brew (.20)	3	3½	3½	3½	
Gold & St Tel 6	50	88¾	88	88	+1
Goodrich B F ½g	15	40¾	39¾	39½	— ⅞
Goodrich pf (5)	3	95¾	95½	95½	— ⅛
Goodyear T & R 1g	16	37⅜	36½	36½	— ½
Goodyear pf (5)	4	100	99½	100	+ ⅜
Gotham Hos (⅛e)	17	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ½
Gotham H pf 7	30	87½	87	87¾	
Graham-Paige Mot	47	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Granby Min .60	9	6	6	6	— ⅛
Grand Union	2	13½	13½	13½	
Granite C Stl .35e	57	12¾	12⅝	12¼	+ ⅜
Grant (WT) 1.40	3	33½	33	33	
Gravs (WT) pf (1)	2	25	25	25	+ ¼
Gt N Ir Ore ct 2e	6	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Gt Nor (Ty pf (1g)	43	32¾	32	32⅛	— ⅛
Gt West Sugar (1e)	11	26¾	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
Gt W Sug pf 7	30	150	150	150	
Green (HL) (2a)	12	45	44¾	45	+ ¼
Greyhound Cp (1)	84	19½	18⅝	18⅞	+ ¼
Grum Air En 1½e	7	16	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	12	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	18	9¾	9½	9½	
Gulf M&O pf 2½a

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

George Gives Ultimatum On Pay-Go Taxes

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP) — In what amounts to an ultimatum, Chairman Walter George (D) of Georgia of the Senate Finance Committee said today that unless a joint Senate-House conference group can agree within three days on a compromise bill, he will be ready to abandon pay-as-you-go tax legislation this session.

Little hope for an agreement was left when Republican Leader Joseph Martin, (Mass.) of the House announced he was flatly opposed to a compromise and would insist on adoption of the modified Ruml skip-a-year plan.

The first two-hour preliminary meeting failed to bring any decision. Senator Danaher (R) of Connecticut told reporters:

"The only thing we agreed on was the time to meet again (2 p. m. E. W. T.)."

Bound by Senate Action

The Senate conferees are bound by the Senate's action to hold out for a modified version of the Ruml plan under which the lesser of either 1942 or 1943 taxes would be abated for all persons except those with windfall income. The House group, on the other hand, is directed to support a bill abating the 6 per cent normal and 13 per cent first bracket surtax on 1942 incomes, making only a part of the taxpayers current.

Both bills call for a 20 per cent withholding tax on wages and salaries, starting July 1, and while there has been talk of an attempt to report out a compromise containing this single feature, Senator George said he would fight such a move as discriminatory against wage earners.

"I am willing to be patient if there seems some chance of getting a workable compromise out of the conference," Senator George told reporters, "but if we have made no progress within three days I am in favor of letting the whole thing go."

Senator George intends to advance as a compromise a proposal to abate 75 per cent of the lesser of either 1942 or 1943 taxes for all persons, with the remaining 25 per cent to be paid over the next two years in addition to the regular levies.

Defeat of the modified Ruml skip-a-year income tax plan reverberated in a declaration by Representative Halleck (R) of Indiana that the Office of War Information had spread propaganda against pay-as-you-earn proposals.

The Indianan said the OWI "has again been caught red-handed in political propaganda," and he demanded that Congress "trim the sails of OWI's domestic division before it trims the civil liberties of the nation."

Davis Replies

OWI Director Elmer Davis responded:

"I cannot understand what purpose Congressman Halleck intended to accomplish by his unfair charge, unless it was to coerce this office into withholding from the American people facts to which they are entitled."

"Anyone reading the OWI discussion guide on 1943 tax problems 'how to raise $16,000,000,000' woud see that it is a balanced and fair presentation of all sides of the question.

"In its discussion of 'pay-as-you-go' taxation, it starts right off by outlining the advantages of that form of collection.

"It includes very fair statements both for and against the Ruml plan and discusses other alternatives.

"Nowhere does it say or even suggest that anyone should write letter to influence Congress.

"There is not one word of 'political propaganda' in it."

East Coast Oil Stocks Improve

NEW YORK —A slight improvement in East Coast supplies of civilian peroleum products, the first in several weeks, was reported by the American Petroleum Institute.

The institute's index of eastern stocks, which is adjusted to the normal seasonal fluctuation of supplies, rose to 27.1 per cent of normal in the week ended May 15 from the record low level of 25.5 per cent a week earlier.

For the nation as a whole gasoline stocks dropped 1,216,000 barrels and heavy fuel oil supplies were off 266,000 barrels although there were 228,000 more barrels of light heating oil on hand. The total at the end of the week were gasoline 86,950,000 barrels, light oils 31,891,000, and heavy oils 67,311,000.

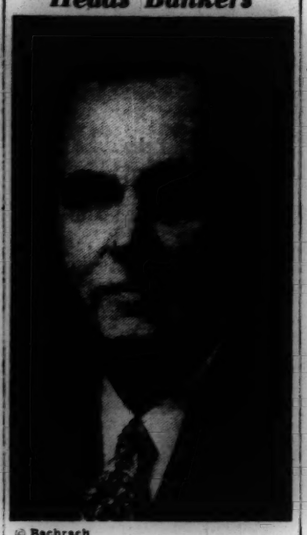
Crude oil production averaged 3,984,300 barrels daily, a drop of 36,200 barrels from the previous week, and compared with 3,483,900 a year ago.

SEC to Reconvene B. & S. Proceedings on June 9

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Securities and Exchange Commission announced it will reconvene 1940 corporate simplification proceedings of the Electric Bond and Share Company on June 9, to consider the elimination of Electric Bond and Share as a holding company for American Gas & Electric Company and American Foreign Power Company, Inc., and their respective subsidiaries.

The recapitalization of American Foreign Power also will be discussed at the proceedings. Foreign Power's second preferred stock dividend arrearages total $280,846,295. Bond and Share owns 42.28 per cent of the voting common stock of Foreign Power and holds 17.51 per cent of the outstanding voting security of American Gas.

Heads Bankers



© Bachrach

Sumner F. Hyland

Elected President of the Bank Officers Association. Mr. Hyland is Loan Officer of the First National Bank of Boston.

Pullman Net 62c Share In First Quarter

CHICAGO (AP)—Pullman Incorporated reported that consolidated net income for the first 1943 quarter was $2,033,851, or 62 cents per share, after charges and tax provisions, compared with adjusted net profit of $2,883,985, or 87 cents per share in the first 1942 quarter.

The report said total gross income—carrier revenue and manufacturing sales—for the first 1943 quarter increased 41 per cent to an aggregate of $100,549,519, establishing a new high record for any quarter. However, it added, provision for federal income taxes absorbed nearly five-sixths of pretax net income and restricted earnings to 2 cents on the dollar of gross income, compared with 4 cents in the first 1942 quarter.

New England Power Association and its subsidiaries net income totaled $1,064,481, equal to $1.61 on each preferred share, for the first quarter of 1943. This compared favorably with the $997,102 earned during the first quarter of 1942, which was equal to $1.50 a preferred share.

American President Lines in its annual pamphlet report placed 1942 net income at $1,135,582 after subsidy recapture, compared with $3,706,248 net income in 1941 and $4,602,048 in 1940. Subsidy recapture amounted to $1,113,485 on last year's operations, $4,653,541 in 1941 and $1,321,696 in 1940.

United Carbon Co. and subsidiaries reported for the March quarter net profit of $507,139, equal to $1.27 a share on the capital stock. This compared with $522,111, or $1.31 a share, in the first quarter of 1942.

The Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp. reported 1943 profit amounted to $736,241, compared with $536,692, in 1941. Net profit of the company's theatre subsidiaries in 1942 amounted to $3,091,802, compared with $1,148,205, in 1941. RKO Radio Pictures and its subsidiaries reported a loss for the year of $2,359,986.

Anaconda Copper Mining Co. reported for the March quarter net income of $9,085,359, equal to $1.05 a share on the capital stock. This compared with $9,960,516, or $1.15 a share, in the first quarter of 1942.

American & Foreign Power Co. reported for the year ended Dec. 31, 1942, net of $6,834,364, equal to $7.89 a share on the combined $7 and $6 preferred stocks, in arrears, compared with $5,854,625, or $6.76 a combined preferred share, in 1941.

Hamilton Watch Co. announced profit in the quarter ended March 31 was $237,914, equal to 69 cents a share on its common stock, against $53,396, or one cent a share, in the like period of 1942.

Beatrice Creamery Company reported net earnings of $1,664,994 for the fiscal year ended Feb. 28, 1943, equal to $3.16 per common share after provision for preferred stock dividends. This compared with net earnings of $1,869,787, or $3.70 per common share, in the preceding fiscal year.

The Pullman Company, sleeping car subsidiary of **Pullman, Inc.**, reported operating income of $553,800 for March against $377,343 in March, 1942. Operating income for the three months ended March 31 was $1,318,994 against $1,449,205 in the comparative 1942 months.

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., makers of asbestos textiles and other specialties, reported for the March quarter net profit of $468,532, equal to 75 cents a share on the capital stock. This compared with $485,619, or 77 cents a share, in the first period of 1942.

United Drug, Inc., reported profit in the March quarter was $696,803, equal to 35 cents a common share, against $478,640, or 34 cents a share, in the first quarter of 1942.

Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp. and subsidiaries reported for 13 weeks ended April 3 net profit after all charges of $1,935,819, compared with $439,368, in the comparable weeks a year ago.

Fire Prevention Awards Announced

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Board of Fire Underwriters announced awards of $500 gold medals to the Paterson (N. J.), "Morning Call" and to radio station WGAR, Cleveland, Ohio, for outstanding service in the field of fire prevention during 1942.

The board cited the newspaper for "its intensive and successful editorial campaign to enhance the protection of lives and property in its community through adoption of a municipal ordinance designed to reduce the threat of destructive fire in places of public assembly."

The award to the radio station was based upon "its development and application of a practical philosophy of fire prevention education which found year-round expression in constructive broadcasts designed to impress home owners and war workers with the importance of fire defense in national defense."

Among winners of honorable mention were the Pittsfield, Mass., Berkshire Evening Eagle, the Booneville (Miss.) Independent and Station WPTF, Raleigh, N. C.

Presentation was made at the 77th annual meeting of the board today.

Federated Dept. Stores

NEW YORK (AP)—Federated Department Stores, Inc. and subsidiaries reported net profit of $2,288,184 for the six months ended Jan. 31, equal after preferred dividend requirements of the parent company, to $2.17 a common share, against $2,576,818, or $2.47 a share, in the six months ended Jan. 31, 1942.

New York Curb

Prices to 2:55

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
100	Aero Sup 1	5	5	5
200	Ainsworth (½g)	7½	7½	7½
100	Air Accos (½g)	7½	7½	7½
2300	Air Inv war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1500	Airc Accss (½e)	4½	4	4
100	Air-Way El Ap (.10g)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
10	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	107	107	107
25	Allied Prod A (1¾)	35	35	35
150	Alum Ltd (.80a)	110½	109¾	109¾
450	Alum Co Am (2g)	120	118½	119¾
150	Alum Co Am pf (6)	111	110½	110½
150	Am C F&I A (.75g)	23	21½	22
100	Am Cit P&LB	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
700	Am Cyan B (.60)	38½	36¾	38½
2700	Am & Fgn P war	2½	2⅛	2⅛
150	Am Fork & Hoe (1)	17	16¾	16¾
2100	Am Gas & El	36¼	35¾	36
325	Am Gas & El pf (4¾)	107	107	107
100	Am Gen (.15g)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
25	Am Gen 5½ pf	35½	35½	35½
300	Am Light & T (1.20)	18¾	18¾	18¾
25	Am Mfg (½g)	37¾	37½	37½
100	Am Maracaibo	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
100	Am Meter (½g)	24¼	24¼	24¼
300	Am Republics (.35e)	10	9½	9½
17900	Am Superpow	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
1100	Am Superpow pf	15½	14¾	15½
200	Am Writ Pap	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Anch Post F (.15g)	4½	4½	4½
100	Ang-Wupp (.05g)	2	2	2
200	Apex Elec Mfg (½g)	12¼	12	12¼
60	Appal El Pwr pf (4½)	104¾	103¾	104¾
1400	Ark Nat G (.1a	3¾	3¾	3¾
8000	Ark Nat G A	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Ark N Gas pf (.30k)	9¾	9¾	9¾
60	Ark P & L pf (7)	90	90	90
2200	Aro Equip (.75g)	17¾	16½	17¾
100	Ashland Oil&R (.60)	6¾	6¾	6¾
800	Asso Laund	⅞	⅞	⅞
10	Atlanta B & C pf (5)	80	80	80
100	Atlantic C Fish	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
25	Atl Cst L Co	38¾	38¾	38¾
100	Atl Rayon	6	6	6
2500	Atlas Corp war	2½	2	2½
100	Atlas D Corp (1e)	7½	7½	7½
600	Blue Ridge	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Blumenthal (8)	14	14	14
700	Brax Tr L&P	20½	20½	20½
1800	Breeze Corp (.80g)	12	11½	12
600	Brewst Aero	5½	5¾	5¾
800	Bridgpt Mach (¾g)	20½	20½	20½
50	Brill pf	72	72	72
100	Brit Celan	3½	3½	3½
100	Brown F&W (.10e)	3	3	3
100	Brown Rubber	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Buckeye PL (.40g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
20	Buf N E&P pf	15½	15½	15½
100	Buf NE&P 5pf	87	87	87
100	Bunk Hill & S (1)	12½	12½	12⅝
100	Butler (PH)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1000	Cal El Pow	6	6	6
300	Calif Ink (.10g)	3¾	3¼	3¼
1000	Can Marconi (.04g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Carman B (.4g)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
75	Carnation (1a)	44	44	44
60	Caro P&L $ pf (7)	111¼	111¼	111¼
700	Carrier Corp	13½	13	13½
3300	Cent&SW Ut	1⅜	1¼	1¼
600	CenHudG&E (.34g)	9¾	9½	9½
1400	Cessna Aire (1e)	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
50	Chesebrough (4a)	100	100	100
150	Chi Flex Shaft (2g)	78½	78	78½
100	Chi Rivet&Mch (¼g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
1400	Chief Cons Mng	⅜	⅜	⅜
700	Childs pf	17¼	16	16½
1700	Cities Service	14½	14½	14¾
1600	Cit Svc pf	88	86½	87
100	Cit Svc pf B	87½	87½	87½
40	Cit Svc pf BB	80	78¾	78¾
480	CitSvcP&LStpf (6)	87	86	87
3400	Claude Neon Lts	1¼	¾	¾
600	Cleve Tract (¾g)	12	11¾	12
100	Clinch Coal (¼g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
3000	Colon Develop	5¾	5½	5½
1500	Colonial Airl	7½	6½	6⅝
800	Colo Fuel&I war	3¾	3¼	3¼
130	Colum G&E pf (5)	42½	42½	42½
4600	Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Comm Wat 8¼c	¼	¼	¼
1400	Conn Elec Serv (.40)	4¾	4¾	4¾
8000	Ark Nat G A	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Ark N Gas pf (.30k)	9¾	9¾	9¾
60	Ark P & L pf (7)	90	90	90
2200	Aro Equip (.75g)	17¾	16½	17¾
100	Ashland Oil&R (.60)	6¾	6¾	6¾
800	Asso Laund	⅞	⅞	⅞
10	Atlanta B & C pf (5)	80	80	80
100	Atlantic C Fish	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
25	Atl Cst L Co	38¾	38¾	38¾
100	Atl Rayon	6	6	6
2500	Atlas Corp war	2½	2	2½
100	Atlas D Corp (1e)	7½	7½	7½
100	Automat Prod	4½	4¾	4¾
500	Avery & Sons (½e)	7¾	7½	7¾
50	Axton-Fisher A	81¼	81½	81½
640	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	38	37	38
2100	Baldwin Loco war	6½	6⅜	6½
300	Baldwin Rub (½e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
300	Barium Stk Stl	2¾	2¾	2¾
500	Beech Aire (1e)	13½	13	13
200	Bellanca Aire	4	3½	4
800	Bliss (EW) (2)	15	14½	15

Braves Set First Place as Their Goal Before Traveling West This Week End

Chicago Cubs Coming In For a Four-Game Series

BULLETIN
Today's game between the Braves and Pittsburgh was postponed.

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

With seven straight victories behind them and the last-place Chicago Cubs just ahead, the steam rolling Braves today had set a week-end goal for themselves. They aimed to be in first place before moving West Sunday night. And who among those hiking out to Braves Field these last few days can say that they will not make the grade? In fact, most of us feel that this surprising Coleman-Kelly team is a cinch to make it.

Just one game behind the Brooklyn Dodgers this morning, the Braves were assured of at least temporary leadership if they could win their next engagement while the Dodgers were losing theirs. Boston's slender advantage would be in the percentage column, .652 to .630.

Cubs Losing

As the Dodgers were to play another single with the Cardinals today, then plunge into a series with those tough Cincinnati Reds, the Braves' chances of going West at the top of the National League standing seemed bright indeed. The Cubs, who tomorrow open a four-act engagement at Allston, had at this writing dropped all seven starts in the East, and had only seven triumphs in 24 tries for the season.

Oddly enough, the Braves have reached their present lofty perch in a batting slump. Only Johnny McCarthy is hitting, which makes you wonder what this club will accomplish if and when it ever does start dropping balls into the open spaces with any degree of consistency. McCarthy, at a fine .341 this morning, was within threatening distance of the leaders, but the other regulars ranged from Chuck Workman's .273 to Tommy Holmes' .226.

This team is winning because it has hit in the so-called pinches, and, of course, because its pitching and defense are among the best in the league. But hold your hats if the boys ever begin hitting!

Jeffcoat's Curve

The Pirate double-header yesterday, swept by the Braves, marked the arrival on the starting line of George Jeffcoat, the veteran Nashville rookie. And although George needed assistance with one out in the ninth inning—the first appearance of a Braves' relief pitcher in seven consecutive contests—he probably showed the co-managers enough to justify another chance. Most of all, he showed them a curve ball rarely equalled in these parts this spring. His only trouble was getting it over the plate.

Nate Andrews continues to hold up his end on the pitching line. The heavy right-hander with the Carolina drawl has started five times and pitched well enough to win each time. But on May 9 he was beaten by the Dodgers, 5-4, in 10 innings. Yesterday in the opener he had to go 11 innings before Whitey Wietelmann's single brought victory No. 4. Nate was fast and walked only one Pirate, that one intentionally.

Lefty Gomez was given his unconditional release without getting a chance to pitch in a game, which seems rather foolish. But certainly Bob Coleman and George Kelly can see more from the field than we can from the press box. Lefty is free to make a deal for himself, if anyone is interested. He may turn up with the Phillies. Bill Cox seems willing to try anyone once.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Red Sox were to try playing a double-header at Cleveland this afternoon, if the weather was right . . . All American League games in the West were postponed yesterday for the third day in a row . . . Chet Ross is running with his 1940 speed in the outfield . . . He dashed deep into foul territory yesterday and made several difficult catches . . . Connie Ryan is picking up at bat . . . Ditto on Tommy Holmes . . . Tommy is still timid when he gets close to the fence in center field . . . Had he caught Russell's high fly in the first inning of Wednesday's first game, Andrews would have had a shutout.

Isn't it about time the boys began likening this new Braves club to the 1914 Tribe of the Stallings era? . . . As a matter of fact, this club is a lot like the old one, with pitching, defense and hustle overshadowing batting power . . . Gomez's chatter will be missed . . . It looks like a long season for Frankie Frisch unless he can get his pitchers a few more runs . . . Braves Field crowds are not what they should be . . . But, of course, the weather has hurt . . . Braves' pitchers have yielded just six runs in six games.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P. C.
Brooklyn	17	9	.654
Boston	14	8	.636
St. Louis	13	9	.591
Philadelphia	11	11	.500
Cincinnati	12	13	.480
New York	11	14	.440
Pittsburgh	9	13	.409
Chicago	7	17	.292

Results May 19
Boston 2, Pittsburgh 1. (11 inns.)
Boston 5, Pittsburgh 3.
New York 3, Cincinnati 2.
St. Louis 3, Brooklyn 2.
Chicago at Philadelphia postponed.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	14	8	.636
Cleveland	13	9	.591
Washington	14	11	.560
St. Louis	9	9	.500
Detroit	10	11	.476
Philadelphia	11	14	.440
Chicago	8	11	.421
Boston	8	14	.364

Results May 19
All games postponed.

Diving Champion May Let Title Go

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 20 (AP) — Margaret Lee Reinhold, curly-headed diving champion, took up her duties as a Wave today with the announcement that she will give up her title and retire if she gets too busy with Navy work.

The sun-bronzed Floridian, much more fidgety than when atop the 33-foot platform from which she won the Senior National Amateur Athletic Union diving championship last August, enlisted in the Waves here yesterday and is expected to be assigned to duties later as a swimming instructor.

New Guinea Jungle Now Has Bowling

SPOKANE, Wash., May 20 (AP)—When the American soldier wants to bowl, he bowls, Cadet Dick Cooley discovered, even if he must carve his alley, his pins, and his ball out of the New Guinea jungle.

Cooley, who "still can't believe it," told of locating the world's most unique bowling parlor in a letter made public today by a Spokane Bowling Club, the Benevolent and Protecting Order of Keglers.

"We were walking around the bomb craters among the tall palm trees watching some of the boys at work on slit trenches when First Lieut. Irving Hoyt of Portland, Ore., asked 'How would you like to go bowling?'" Cooley wrote.

First in New Guinea

"Here in the jungle his boys—in between patrolling for Japs—had constructed a bowling alley. . . . It can probably claim to be the only bowling alley on any fighting front in the world; certainly it can claim to be the first and only bowling alley in New Guinea.

"Constructing it in regulation size, the boys built their alley in two weeks under the wide eyes of astonished natives. From jungle hardwood they carved a 16-pound ball, patiently molding it for a two-fingered grip. I can vouch that she rolls true.

"The pins were shaped from the same hardwood by the same patient hands, while the alley was devised from the wooden floor of an abandonmed missionary shack. And a very good alley it makes, even without wax polish. Gun oil is just as good, or even shoe polish.

Has Return Ramp

"The alley is set up under a native shack open at the sides and roofed against the rain with woven thatch. The boys have constructed a thatched backstop and have even devised a return ramp of bamboo.

"The crowning touch is the addition of a grinning native pin boy. He lifts his legs in the professional manner as the ball rolls in to send the pins flying, and he sets 'em up with the ease of years of practice.

"In quiet moments between the scraps with the Japs the boys hold intramural bowling contests deep in the heart of the jungle."

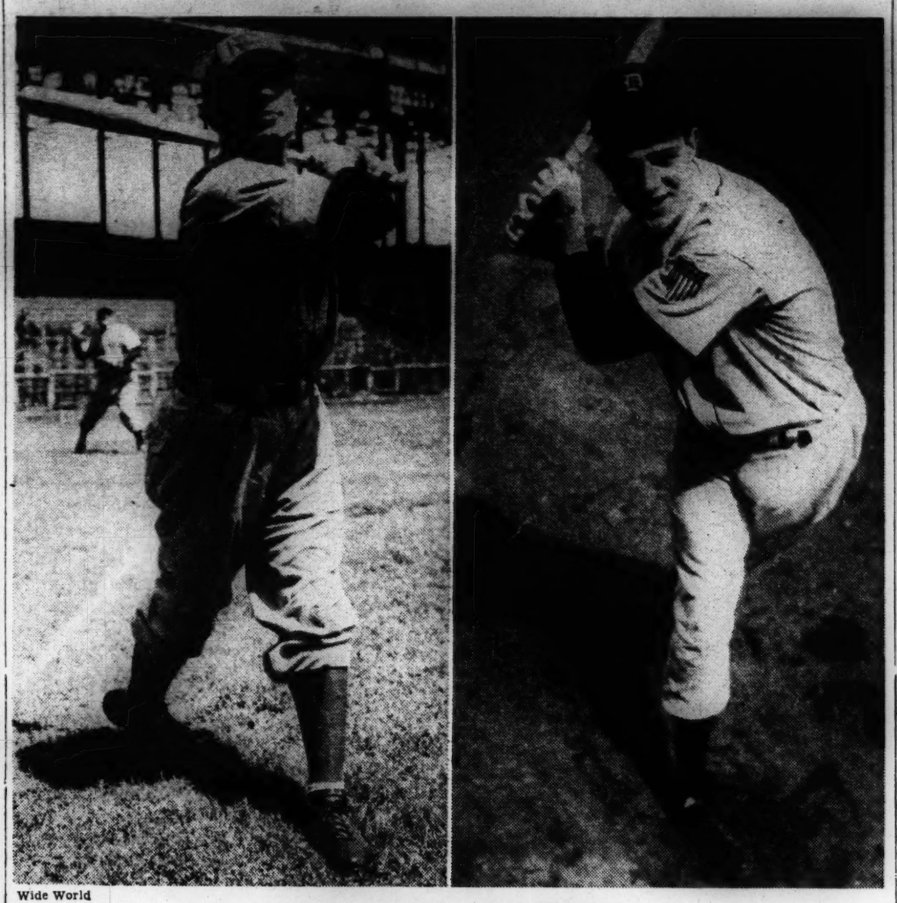
Hartnett Claims He Lost $75,000 When Reyes Left

TORONTO (AP)—Manager Gabby Hartnett says that his Jersey City Giants were nicked for "muchos pesos"—$75,000 to be exact—when the New York Giants recalled Napoleon Reyes, the Cuban infielder, from their International League farm club.

"I lose a $50,000 ball player and a $25,000 interpreter," moaned Gabby, explaining that Reyes had carried an English-Spanish dictionary and had used it to help Catcher Andres Fleitas, also a Cuban, learn signals.

"It took Fleitas three weeks to learn our signals with Reyes working that Spanish dictionary overtime," Hartnett said. "So when Reyes is heading for the train to New York I say: 'Look, Nap, leave that dictionary behind. I'll need it with Fleitas.'"

Candidates for Rookie Honors



Wide World

Outstanding First-Year Players

Both Ed Stanky of the Chicago Cubs, left, and Dick Wakefield of the Detroit Tigers are being watched closely this season to see if they fulfill expectations. Stanky, Cubs' infielder, last year was voted the rookie of the year and also the most valuable player in the American Association, where he batted a neat .342. Wakefield, who was given $52,000 (and a new automobile) for signing with the Tigers, spent last season in the outfield for Beaumont in the Texas League, where he hit for .345.

Letter From Service Man Reveals Thoughts of Boys

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP)—Occasionally a letter from a service man comes to this department bearing one real signature and a million others that are there, only can't be seen.

That is, the letter seems so much to be a consensus of the thoughts of every sports-minded soldier or sailor or Marine. Between its lines are all the hopes and dreams and longings of every lad who has been snatched from the quiet and comfort of Main Street to face the perils of war.

Such a letter is that we received from Sergeant John A. Roach, now stationed somewhere in Australia. Maybe our imagination got the edge on us. But we think the sergeant's letter shows that no matter where the boys may be, their thoughts forever turn homeward, grasping at every frail string that ties them to the life they loved. The sergeant writes:

Today I received a clipping from my good friend J. Ross Edgemon in which he so admirably expressed his opinion of baseball during wartime and I certainly think he is 100 per cent right. He also told me the Appalachian League would operate and that did me a lot of good to hear it.

Just As Important

You know it probably seems inconsequential to you Metropolitan writers whether a Class D club operates or not, but believe me it is just as important to me as my pulling for the Cards to beat the Bums again and tame the Yanks (I don't exactly like to be called a Yank, anyway).

I try to listen to the radio of evenings and pick up San Francisco when I can to get a little news on sports, but of course my duties take me away from my base and I miss a lot.

It was like a drink from a mountain spring to be flying (I'm a radio operater) the other day and while trying to tune in another station to hear San Francisco come booming in with a play-by-play of Tommy Bridges' victory over the Browns.

Liked the Picture

While sitting in a small dingy theater of the Aussie backwoods the other night I saw "The Pride of the Yankees" for the first time and it would have done any baseball writer or owner good to know that the Aussies liked the picture although most of them know next to nothing about baseball.

I have talked with a great many baseball fans since arriving here and the consensus seems to be to keep the leagues going if at all possible, and I for one had rather see Di Mag, Williams, Moore, and Beazley in a baseball uniform than in an Army one, but I suppose most any athlete feels obligated to serve his country in uniform.

Dogs and Hamburgers

You writers say we are fighting for the freedom of all mankind, but I suppose what we really have in mind is—hot dogs and hamburgers, ball games, milk shakes, bowling teams, travel, and the "American Way of Life."

Anyway, keep fighting for the majors to keep going and please pardon the verbosity of this letter. Sincerely.

Sergeant John A. Roach

Pardon the verbosity! If the sergeant had written a million words it still would be only a postscript to a note. And maybe there were a million words between the lines. He was expressing the yearning of a million comrades for the things they left behind.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

McKechnie Misses Joost

In the Cincinnati dugout the other day, a baseball writer reminded Bill McKechnie that Eddie Joost was playing great ball for the Braves—in fact, looked like a better ball player in this town than Eddie Miller had a year ago. Joost, you recall, played shortstop for the Reds in '42 and moved East to the banks of the Charles in the Miller deal.

"That's one of the tough parts of managing a big league ball club," said McKechnie. "You sometimes have to get rid of your friends. Parting with Joost was one of the most difficult moves I've had to make since I came into baseball. He is a good boy and a really fine ball player. I hope he does well here."

Deadest Ball

McKechnie thinks that the first ball thrown into play in the National League this spring was the deadest he ever saw, from the sandlots to the majors. Furthermore, he thinks it the deadest the game will ever see.

"I never saw anything like it," Bill said. "You couldn't hit it anywhere. At least, not the one we had. Why, our coaches couldn't hit it against the fence with a fungo stick. I had to quit hitting fungoes. Swinging at those rocks stung my hands. I couldn't take it.

"They tried to tell me that Babe Ruth once hit 27 home runs with a ball like that. But I'll never believe it. Not even the Babe could have done it with the first ball we saw this spring," McKechnie concluded.

* * *

The press and the public around the Hub were not at all pleased with Bob Quinn when he traded Miller to the Reds. Eddie had been a popular ball player at Braves Field and, much of the time, an all-star shortstop. Whitey Wietelmann, consequently, had the eyes of the crowd upon him from the very beginning when he took over the short field berth at Boston.

But Miller fans today are as scarce as home runs. Mr. Quinn, it seems, has uncovered a new star. Wietelmann's fielding is everything Miller's was here, and Whitey's hustle and improved hitting have made him one of the paramount reasons for the appearance of the Braves in the first division.

The following incident is a tip on Wietelmann's value as a team player.

First Error

Last week, in a series with Cincinnati, the rookie shortstop was charged with his first error of the campaign. He had come successfully through a rather sensational string of putouts and assists. The scoring on the initial error was questionable, as the ball had taken a bad hop a yard in front of Whitey and hit him in the stomach.

But when the play was mentioned to Wietelmann after the game, his reply was blunt and to the point: "What difference does it make? We won the game, didn't we?"

Wherever Wietelmann has played, he has been a popular ball player, and there are two reasons. First, he has always hustled. Second, he has always had time to stop and talk with the boys on the corner. In southern towns where the Braves have trained in recent springs, it was not Max West, nor Jim Tobin, nor Ernie Lombardi that the townsfolk clustered around in the cool of the evening. It was Whitey. Put the boy in any community for a week and he knows half of the population by their first names.

Those persons in the vicinity of Coolidge Corner, Brookline, can find Wietelmann somewhere in the square almost any evening the Braves are home, and if you can fight your way through youngsters, cab drivers, and the cop on the beat, you can look at one of the year's top rookies.

Curfew Bill Signed

Governor Saltonstall today signed the bill lifting the 6:30 Sunday baseball curfew law in Massachusetts. Since the bill has an emergency preamble, it is effective immediately. The new law permits the completing of the second game of Sunday double-headers, providing that contest starts before 4:30.

College Baseball
By the Associated Press
Results May 19
Brown 13, Boston College 9.
N. Y. U. 7, Army 2.
Lafayette 8, Lehigh 7.
Fordham 3, Hoboken C. C. 1.
Michigan State-Northwestern, canceled.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Filene's Men's Store, Hub 2150, and Braves Field, Sta 5000.

McKechnie Owes Thanks to Judge For Mesner Deal

NEW YORK (AP)—Steve Mesner is up for his fourth try in the majors this spring with the Cincinnati Reds, and if the transient traveler should stick this time—as now appears likely—then Commissioner K. M. Landis rates a slice of whatever "pie" the Reds may cut up next fall.

For the one-time up-and-downer whose stops with the Chicago Cubs and White Sox and St. Louis Cardinals in the past few years were so brief he hardly had time to get his laundry done, looks now like the answer to the Reds' third-base problem.

At least Bill McKechnie says the California kid is his third sacker "unless he goes awful bad all of a sudden."

Now the funny part about this is that after drafting Steve last winter from Sacramento, where he hit .303 in 178 games, the Reds suddenly discovered they didn't want him. They asked waivers, and Branch Rickey, who had seen him operate for the Cardinals in 1940, put in a bid for him for the Brooklyn Dodgers, knowing he was unlikely to be drafted for military service. That's where Landis stepped into the picture, and declared no drafted player could be put on the block until April 1. So back Steven came to the Reds.

McKechnie took Steve to spring training, apparently just for the ride, since Bert Haas already was slated to hold down third.

Rampant Red —By Pap'

RUN IT OUT, LONNIE
LONNIE KNOWS HOW IT FEELS TO LEAD THE NATIONAL LEAGUE IN BATTING — AT LEAST FOR THE FIRST MONTH
Lonnie FREY
THE CINCINNATI SECOND BASEMAN IS MAKING HIS TENTH YEAR IN THE BIG SHOW HIS BEST
A RUN SAVED IS A RUN EARNED
A GREAT FIELDER HE NEVER DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF AT BAT UNTIL THIS SEASON
PAP

It may be only a matter of time before Lonnie Frey drifts back to his accustomed place fairly well down in the list of batting averages, but the spry little veteran second sacker of the Cincinnati Reds is making the most of his moments as one of the top men on the National League's totem pole of batting averages. He led the parade for most of the first month, and even today is hitting above a smart .350 clip.

One of the most efficient fielders in the big show, Lonnie was never rated a great hitter. His average is generally around .280. He comes through with telling blows now and then and isn't the poorest sort of a chap to have up there batting for your side in a pinch.

The flying start he made should go far toward helping Lonnie make his tenth year in the big show one of his best. He was only 20 when he joined the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1933. The Dodger fans howled when he was traded to Chicago four years later for Roy Henshaw and Woody English. After spending the 1937 season with the Cubs, Frey was sold to the Cincinnati Reds. With the Reds he quickly found himself as a fielder and has been a defensive star ever since.

American Fliers Say Wars Are Won on Playing Fields

SOMEWHERE IN NORTH AFRICA (AP)—Americans who played a big part in winning the battle of Tunisia, agree that wars are won on the playing fields. Among them are many who get their first combat training in athletics.

The American air force especially has a large number of athletes among its personnel, some of them well known on the sports pages.

One is First Lieut. Walter Scholl, Jr., Cornell halfback of 1940. He's the leader now of a fight of P-40's at an advanced base and has flown more than 40 fighting sorties and shot down two Messerschmitts.

He says his football training at Cornell helped him a lot.

Raced 80 Yards

Scholl, who raced 80 yards for one touchdown, and passed for a gain of 70 yards for another to give Cornell a victory over Ohio State in 1940, and who also captained the school's baseball team, looks as fit as ever today and plays soft ball, volley ball with his squadron to keep in shape.

"The fighter pilot has to excel in team work and I know my sports training has helped a lot in the skies over here," Scholl said. "The same co-ordination and team work that produces a touchdown will save a life or finish off an enemy in the air."

Scholl, now 24, lives, when at home, at 220 Treadwell Avenue, Staten Island, N. Y.

The operations officer of Scholl's group, Major Franklin W. Horton, 27, of Ridgewood, N. J., says he was never "prominent" as an athlete, but those around West Point in 1938 and 1939 remember him as a pretty good basketball and baseball player.

Another frontline air unit is commanded by Major Delwin B. Avery, 26, of Salt Lake City, former opponent of the great "Whizzer" White in the Big Seven Conference. Avery won letters at the University of Utah as the varsity quarterback in 1937 and 1938. He now flies a Spitfire and has scored one Messerschmitt destroyed and one probably damaged within few weeks' time.

Illinois Back

Avery's squadron's armament officer is big Second Lieut. Maurice L. "Moose" Kruzan, first-string quarterback at Illinois in 1939 and 1940. He didn't get into the game in which Illinois gave Michigan's Tom Harmon one of his biggest upset beatings, but he still played a lot of football for the next to the last team that Bob Zuppke coached.

Kruzan is prouder, however, of his prowess on the baseball field, where he was a pitcher on the same university team of which Cleveland's Manager Lou Boudreau was a member. They played together as sophomores and the team won the Big Ten championship that year. Kruzan taught for a year before he joined the army.

Another former athlete is lanky Captain Martin M. Alexander, 28, of 11534 Byron Ave., Detroit, the flight surgeon of a Spitfire squadron. He was discus thrower on the University of Michigan's 1935 track team which won the Western Conference title against the valiant efforts of Ohio State's Jesse Owens.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
McCarthy	85	11	29	1	11	.341
Gentile	3	1	1	0	0	.333
Workman	88	9	24	2	13	.273
Ryan	23	4	6	1	3	.261
Burns	52	5	13	1	3	.250
Joost	81	10	20	1	8	.247
Ross	82	12	20	2	8	.244
Klutts	41	4	10	0	4	.244
Masi	25	5	6	1	4	.240
Wietelmann	73	6	17	0	6	.233
Holmes	84	8	19	0	1	.226
Poland	26	3	4	0	3	.154
Cuccinello	13	0	0	0	0	.000
Farrell	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Geraghty	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Nieman	0	0	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Conroy	4	0	2	0	0	.500
Culberson	5	1	2	0	0	.400
Partee	36	6	12	0	4	.333
Doerr	89	7	25	1	12	.281
Fox	61	9	16	0	4	.262
Simmons	51	4	13	0	8	.255
Lake	75	10	17	0	3	.227
Peacock	40	2	9	0	2	.225
Lupien	86	4	19	0	5	.221
Cronin	53	1	7	0	4	.212
Newsome	24	0	4	0	0	.167
Tabor	49	2	8	0	2	.163
Garrison	33	2	5	0	1	.152
Miles	26	2	3	0	2	.115
Lazor	29	2	2	0	1	.100

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three leaders in each league)

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	P. C.
Stephens, Brown	18	68	11	25	.368
Higgins, Tigers	21	80	8	29	.363
Dahlgren, Phillies	20	70	8	25	.357
Stanky, Cubs	24	97	16	34	.351
Frey, Reds	24	97	13	34	.351
Hockett, Indians	19	74	12	25	.338

Runs Batted In

National League		American League	
Herman, Dodgers	17	Spence, Senators	18
Stanky, Cubs	15	Johnson, Senators	16
Walker, Dodgers	14	Vernon, Senators	16
Owen, Dodgers	14		
Di Maggio, Pirates	14		

Home Runs

National League		American League	
Ott, Giants	4	Keller, Yankees	4
Maynard, Giants	4	Laabs, Browns	2
Litwhiler, Phillies	4	Chartak, Browns	2
		McQuinn, Browns	2

Baseball Games Postponed Today

National League
Pittsburgh at Boston.
Cincinnati at New York.

American League
Washington at St. Louis (2 games).
Philadelphia at Chicago (2 games).

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Dahlgren, Philadelphia, .357; Stanky, Chicago, .351 and Frey, Cincinnati, .351.
Runs—Camilli, Brooklyn, 18; Galan, Brooklyn, Musial, St. Louis, and Stanky, Chicago, 16.
Runs Batted In—Herman, Brooklyn, 17; Stanky, Chicago, 15.
Hits—Stanky, Chicago, Frey and F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 34.
Doubles—Herman, Brooklyn, 10; McCarthy, Boston, 9.
Triples—Musial, St. Louis, and Russell, Pittsburgh, 4.
Home Runs—Ott and Maynard, New York, and Litwhiler, Philadelphia, 4.
Stolen Bases—Murtaugh, Philadelphia, and Gustine, Pittsburgh, 4.
Pitching—Allen, Brooklyn, 3-0; Klinger, Pittsburgh, 2-0.

American League

Batting—Stephens, St. Louis, .368; Higgins, Detroit, .363.
Runs—White, Philadelphia, 17; Keller, New York, 16.
Runs Batted In—Spence, Washington, 18; Vernon and Johnson, Washington, 16.
Hits—White, Philadelphia, 31; Higgins, and Wakefield, Detroit, 29.
Doubles—Appling, Chicago, and Bloodworth, Detroit, 7.
Triples—Keller, New York, 3; eight players tied with 2.
Home Runs—Keller, New York, 4; Laabs, Chartak, and McQuinn, St. Louis, 2.
Stolen Bases—Case, and Vernon, Washington, 4.
Pitching—Chandler, New York, and Carrasquel, Washington, 4-0.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

International League
Jersey City 6-3, Toronto 3-6.
Syracuse-Buffalo postponed.
Baltimore-Rochester postponed.
Only games scheduled.

American Association
All games postponed.

Pacific Coast League
Los Angeles 10-4, Hollywood 4-1.
San Francisco 7, Oakland 6.
Seattle 2, Portland 1.
Sacramento 3, San Diego 0.

Southern Association
Knoxville 6, Atlanta 1.
Birmingham 9, Memphis 8.
Only games scheduled.

Eastern League
All games postponed.

There are 300 bowling teams in regular competition at the Great Lakes Training Station.

* * *

Utica, N. Y., a member of the Canadian-American league, had a 1942 attendance of 87,500 at home.

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(Continued)

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PUBLIC NOTICES

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Office of the Clerk of Committees
The Committee on Ordinances will hold a public hearing in the City Council Chamber, City Hall, on Thursday, May 20, 1943, at two o'clock p. m., on the proposed order to prohibit presence of children under sixteen years between the hours of 9 p. m. and 5 a. m. in a certain district of the city.
Robert E. Green,
Clerk of Committees
City Hall, May 19, 1943

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6 consecutive days	12c	20c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Bridgeport 4-7622.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

City-Country
Cottons
For Work, Dress or Play
SPORT SHOP
MAIN FLOOR
DRESS SHOP
MEZZANINE FLOOR
MILLS & CO.
CORNER MAIN AND WALL

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
READ'S

OUR BEACH SHOP IS OPEN!
Grand array of flattering suits—cotton, dressmakers, rayon taffetas, seersuckers, Jantzen swim suits
SECOND FLOOR
HOWLAND'S

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday. Wednesday 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kepple & Kepple
Haberdashers to Gentlemen
277 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 402

THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
Electrical Contracting and Repairing
262 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 532

DRY CLEANERS
of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 2-3619, 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE MINUTE WOMAN DEFENSE SHOES
in brown and black
$8.95
Exclusive in Hartford with
James Lawrence & Son
197 Trumbull Street

SAVE and CONSERVE
Have your rugs cleaned regularly
DONCHIAN'S
305 Pearl St., Hartford PHONE 7-1171 — Established 1896

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

★ "Buy More War Bonds—a Better Investment than Blue White Diamonds" ★
SAVITT—Jeweler
35 Asylum Street

HARTFORD
West Hartford
FOR A COMPLETE LINE OF
BIRDS EYE
Buy at
Central Delicatessen
968 Farmington Avenue, West Hartford

MERIDEN

Light-weight Suits
Slacks — Shirts
Straw Hats
STOCKWELL'S
3436 Colony Street

Excellent Selection of
Summer Fabrics
COTTON—SILK—RAYON
N. Y. DRESS GOODS STORE
25 Colony Street

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN

(Continued)

MARGARETTE-GUERNSEY
CORSET SHOP
Style and Comfort in Corsets
12 High School Avenue

FOR SUMMER
Attractive Styles in White Footwear
EMERSON & WHITNEY
43 COLONY STREET

MIDDLETOWN

CONROY'S
Fancy Groceries and Delicatessen
We have been serving Readers of The Christian Science Monitor for many years.
364 MAIN STREET

KEEP YOUR SAILOR, SOLDIER, OR AIRMAN in touch with home. SEND HIM PHOTOGRAPHS.
TURNER STUDIO
207 MAIN STREET

Keser's Flower Shop
Our Flowers Are Always Fresh
170 Court Street Telephone 1513

Star Cleaning and Dyeing Co.
510 MAIN STREET (Rear)
stand ready to serve you with the usual excellent workmanship but regret that due to circumstances beyond their control, delivery service has been suspended for the present.

NEW BRITAIN

COLD
FUR STORAGE
Store your furs with us . . . Most women in this vicinity do! . . . Vaults on premises
CONNECTICUT FURRIERS
87 W. Main St. New Britain

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP
Good Clothes Deserve Good Dry Cleaning
Call 364
Branch Offices 96 W. Main St. 398 Main St. 1060 Main St.—Newington, Conn.
Plant 415 W. Main St., New Britain, Conn.

ART JONES
Men's Wear
33 West Main Street Phone 1158
New Britain, Conn.

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's
DEPARTMENT STORE
303 Main Street New Britain

THE PORTER & DYSON CO
Diamonds *Watches*
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
54 MAIN TEL. 325

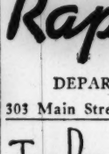
NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 5-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
Washed, Stored and Repaired
M. H. KEBABIAN, INC.
71 Elm Street 5-0745

WEST HAVEN
TRUCKING COMPANY
Local and Long Distance Moving in Padded Vans
435 Congress Avenue

MUNSON GALLERY

Paintings—Prints
Etchings
Photo Frames
Suitable for
WEDDING GIFTS
275 Orange Street

'blue coal' CITIES SERVICE Koppers Coke
Petroleum Products
FREE HEATING SERVICE
BENEDICT & CO., Inc.
135 Temple Street 8-6131

THE ELM CITY
UPHOLSTERING SHOP
Refinishing Cabinet Work
Mattresses Rush Seats
Chair Caning Antique Restoring
234 Whalley Avenue 8-3410

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN

(Continued)

Phillips Store
COSMETICS
PERFUMES
TOILET ARTICLES
47 Center St. Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
GREETING CARDS
COSTUME JEWELRY
Chapel Street at the Taft

A. D. RIDINGER & SON
Meats *Vegetables*
Fruits
Fine Groceries
524 State Street 6-5112

ELI MOORE
Fashion Headquarters for
YOUNG
NEW HAVEN
942 Chapel Street

Announcing the New
"WANDA"
Willat Cold Wave
Quick, Cool and Comfortable
(No Heat)
Also Other Popular Priced Permanents
SYLVIA'S BEAUTY SALON
1088 Chapel Street

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Norwalk 6-6271. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Baseball Season's Here Again
Fielders' Gloves—$3.85 up. Basemen's Mits—$4.25 up. Catchers' Gloves—$5.00 up—Bats 50c up—Masks $3.50 up.
DONNELLY'S
31 WASHINGTON ST.
Opposite Post Office *South Norwalk*

GEORGE STEWART
Distinctive Flowers
41 Wall Street, Norwalk
FLOWERPHONE 6-8126

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
Correctly Styled—Reasonably Priced
EMERSON & ELWOOD
43 North Main Street, South Norwalk

GOULD'S
SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Glovgs, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 3-7535, 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Balmer & Ferris
Athletic-Goods
Sport Clothing, Riding Equipment, Games, Camp Equipment
COLUMBIA BICYCLES
21 Bank Street Telephone 4-0721

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Harvey
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

WATERBURY

Perma-Lift Brassieres
Four style bust lines—in white and nude Shades.
Sizes 32 to 42
$1.00 to $2.50
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERTOWN—WATERBURY—CHESHIRE

Cotton Shop Is Open
Full to brimming with new and more beautiful than ever cotton dresses.
Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

THE REDWOOD FURNITURE CO.
324 East Main Street at Mill
"The Honest Store"
Phone 3-4158

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 4-3465. Hours 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Visit Our
Women's Hosiery Department
for best quality at reasonable prices
We recommend
Van Raalte and Hayward Brands

SUGENHEIMER'S "live-for-ever, love-forever" classic dresses boast fine tailoring.
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

Marvland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Awnings Window Shades
Curtain Rods Venetian Blinds
STURDIFOLD
AWNINGS & SHADE CO., Inc.
1225 N. Charles St. Mulberry 2010

WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
Estimates Without Obligation
Howard E. Oler Harry H. Tillman
AMERICAN SHADE CO.
864 N. Howard St. VErnon 5891

Power Plant Equipment
Pumps, Traps, Steam Reducing Valves. Combustion Control Equipment. Gauges and Instruments Repaired.
KONE ENGINEERING CO.
11 West 25th Street Phone Belmont 0138

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters. Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ
MUSIC COMPANY
327 North Charles Street Lexington 3732

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 3-8754 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mademoiselle
Jeanne Rauschert
French Millinery
54 Maiden Lane

FLOWERS
FOR MEMORIAL DAY
Danker
121 North Pearl Street Phone 3-4258

During These Days of Quick Shopping Use Your CHARG-A-PLATE
WHITNEY'S

R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-518 Broadway Phone 4-1411

Let Us Do Your Washing the Way You Like It
4-1251
WILKE'S DAMP WASH
Assure your supply of coal for next winter on our WARTIME BUDGET CONTRACT
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
Fuels and Heating Equipment

"Correct Attire for Men and Boys"
McMANUS & RILEY
49-51 State Street

HOVER'S FURNITURE
is high grade but low in price
L. J. HOVER
Wayside Furniture
887 Central Avenue Phone 8-3824
OPEN EVENINGS

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Auburn 2006-J. Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday, 9-11:30 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Harry F. Allen and Company
FINE FOOTWEAR
144 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

NEW YORK

AUBURN

(Continued)

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

BALDWIN

NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

BAY SHORE—Islip

ISLIP COAL & FEED COMPANY
COAL, COKE AND FUEL OIL
You'll Like Our Weigh
Phone Bay Shore 1139
Phone Islip 1122
MAIN STREET ISLIP

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 6-5021 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAVE READY-CASH!
Now, while earnings are at new peaks—Save for opportunities which post-war conditions will present. Every dollar deposited with this Savings Bank, now, can prove a dollar of added capital—when chance for investment offers, futurely. Tomorrow's "Successes!" are starting in Savings Accounts, here—today!
THE BINGHAMTON SAVINGS BANK
Established 1867

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Anthracite Coal
and Building Supplies
Fuel Oil and Soft Coal
Same Coal—Same Mine All the Time
345 GRAND AVE., JOHNSON CITY, N. Y.
PHONE 72349

V . . . — SPA
52 MAIN STREET
SUNDAY DINNERS
Chicken or Turkey
Good Food — Popular Prices

McLEAN'S
BANK VAULT COLD FUR STORAGE
Play safe . . . Protect Precious Furs . . . McLean's Bank Vault Cold Storage Provides Guaranteed Protection . . . Protection Against Moths . . . Against Fire . . . Against Theft . . . Furs Scientifically Cleaned and Remodelled Now at Low Summer Rates. In Endicott Phone 2425, in Binghamton, Dial 4-1321.

Shoes for Entire Family
Good quality and correct fit more important than ever now.
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 Court Street

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- Grade A Milk
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter—Cottage Cheese—Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing 2-5361 End. 1002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We Deliver throughout the Triple Cities

BRONXVILLE

MEHRLUST'S
GIRDLES
HOSIERY
LINGERIE
64 Pondfield Road BR. 2-1200

Tailored Cotton Dresses
SIZE 10 to 20, and 38 to 42
Moderately Priced, 5.98 Up
J. BROCK, Inc.
94 PONDFIELD ROAD BR. 2-4120

CHARLOTTA ANDERSON'S
HAND LAUNDRY
"A Truly Personal Service"
36 Palmer Avenue Bronxville 2-4027
Entire Family Laundry a Specialty

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Ponderfield Road Tel. 2-4000

COMSTOCK'S
Outfitters to Men and Boys
40 Palmer Avenue 94 Pondfield Road

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

Clothing and Furnishings
FOR BOYS and PREPS
Bronxville Boys' Shop
65 Pondfield Rd. Bronxville 2-1130

Bronxville Furriers
Fur Storage
New Garments Made to Order
2 Cedar Street BR 2-6061

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Hours Daily. Telephone Bronxville 2-3531.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY
IT'S FLOWERS BY

THE NOSEGAY
65 Pondfield Road
We Telegraph Them for You Anywhere

HOBLIN'S
for
Electrical Appliances, Ranges, Wall Paper, Paints and Hardware
94 Kraft Avenue

EVERTS-BARTHEN
G. H. BARTHEN, Prop.
DRUGGISTS
Extensive Line of Cosmetics
Parkway Rd., corner Palmer Ave.
Tel. Bronxville 2-1271—3624

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Drive In and Save On
LAUNDRY—CLEANING
at
BRACE-McGUIRE
CLEANERS • LAUNDERERS
4 STORES
- 3130 Main at Custer
- 40 High, Near Main
- 304 Elmwood, Near Summer
- Parkridge, Corner Kensington

PHONE GArfield 0078

PHONE LIN. 5410
Looking for Freedom from Hair Care?
A soft "Thermique" permanent and a becoming hair-cut will make you look your best
The Dawn Beauty Shoppe
Gates Circle Apts., 1306 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

PRINTING
LETTER PRESS PHOTO OFFSET
RELIEF PROCESS
Great Lakes Press
37 Franklin St. LA 7814 Buffalo, N. Y.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

EDDIE'S ALTERATIONS
Dressmaking
Remodeling, Restyling, Relining
Prices Reasonable
42 West Chippewa St. Cleveland 8335

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY JERSEY
MILK and CREAM
Butter Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone Triangle 2310 for Service

CORTLAND

ANDREWS
JEWELRY STORE
"The Store of Everlasting Gifts"
26 MAIN STREET
CORTLAND, N. Y.

FOR
WALLPAPER
See
H. C. MUNSON
Phone 624 108 Main Street

3 Good Names
- ROBLEE
- AIRSTEP
- BUSTER BROWN

OLDS' BROWNBILT SHOE STORE
65 MAIN STREET

You'll Be Cotton-Conscious for Summer
Get Sullivan-Conscious for Cottons
Sullivan's

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Valencia Meat and Fish Markets, Inc.
Cedarhurst Woodmere
For Rockaway

SEE NEXT PAGE

Crossword Quiz Answers

C		H	A	T		F
A	S	E		E	E	L
R	U	C	H	E		I
A	S	H		T	H	E
C	A	T	C	H	E	R
A	N		R		N	
S		D	O	G		C
	C		N		K	Y
M	O	R	N	I	N	G
A	G	O		T	U	N
R		C	R	A	T	E
I	L	K		L	E	T
A		S	K	Y		S

NEW YORK

(Continued from previous page)

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Flushing 9-8046. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DRY COLD FUR STORAGE
as low as $2.00
BLACHAS & MELLIDES
North Shore's Leading
FURRIERS
41-16 Main Street Phone Ind. 3-3235

SHELL
SUPER SHELL and the NEW GOLDEN SHELL MOTOR OIL
Brothers Service Station
43-45 Main St. Ph. 9-9104

Betty's Beauty Shop
Specializing in Rilling
PERMANENT WAVING
For Appointment Call Flushing 3-9160

Spring Cleaning Needs
ODORA CLOSETS and CHESTS
Lowerre's Pharmacy
STATIONERY CANDLES
149-24 41st Ave. FL. 9-1701

FLUSHING—Bayside

ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Designing of Home Grounds, Expert Tree Trimming, Evergreens, Shrubs, Trees, Bulbs, Grading, Seeding, Entire Charge Taken.
Nassau Blvd. and 232nd St. Bayside 9-6450

FLUSHING—Whitestone

O. H. TROTMAN
PITTSBURGH PAINT HARDWARE
GARDEN SUPPLIES
150-34 14th Avenue Fl. 9-7609

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES CORPORATION
109-30 159 Street REpublic 9-5360

Shelbourne Garage
Storage, Greasing, Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given

Esso
107-18 70TH RD. BOulevard 8-1219—1239

LESLIE'S
Smart Summer
• DRESSES
• SUITS
• COATS
Continental Ave. corner Austin St.

FREEPORT

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
25 HENRY STREET
FREEPORT 2820
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

VIEBROCK'S
40 SO. MAIN ST. TEL. FREE. 4236
Luncheon and Soda Fountain Service
Delicious Salads and Sandwiches
Finest Confections

Carol Green's
BATHING SUITS, SLACKS, SLACK SUITS, SHORTS, CULOTTES, OVERALLS FOR YOUR VICTORY GARDEN AND DEFENSE WORK.
50 South Main St. Freeport, N. Y.

MIDDENDORF BROS.
Storage Warehouse
Moving, Packing, Crating
172-174 No. Main Street, Freeport, N. Y.
Established 1917 Phone Freeport 8016

DANZIGER
70 South Main Street, Freeport, N. Y.
VACATION LUGGAGE
JANTZEN SWIM SUITS
SPORTING GOODS

GLOVERSVILLE

The Imperial Washable Wallpapers
Sherwin-Williams Paints
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 NORTH MAIN STREET

Quality Branded Lines at Reasonable Prices
Parking Lot in Rear of Store FREE to Customers
MARTIN & NAYLOR CO.

Every Purchase Counts
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NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE

(Continued)

Burton Insurance Agency
Insurance Surety Bonds
Real Estate
Phone 2212 7 South Main Street

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
See
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 North Main St. Phone 3040

GREAT NECK

QUEENSBOROUGH LUMBER CO.
Keep your home in good condition. No Priorities or Repairs or Maintenance.
FOUR LOCATIONS
Bayside 9-1100 Flushing 9-3386
Flushing 9-1646 Imperial 707

MURPHY'S Storage Warehouse
Moving—Shipping—Packing
Fireproof Vaults
Phone Great Neck 549

MANION'S TEA ROOM
Delicious "Homey" Cooked Lunches and Dinners Daintily Served in Quiet, Refined Manner.
Our "own" pastries, too!
Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Manion
38 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Hempstead 5246-J. Hours: daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
FRANKLIN SHOPS INC.
WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

The Ideal Eating Place — Air Conditioned
HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
42A N. Franklin St. Hempstead, L. I.
Phone Hempstead 1601
Private Dining Room Parties
LUNCH DINNER
SUNDAY DINNER
Ph. Hempstead 2782 *Honest Values*

SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 FRONT STREET

HALLERON'S
Tools—Hardware—Glass
Wallpaper—Paints
7 S. Franklin St. Tel. Hemp. 1717

Georges
fine furniture
Finest Furniture in America Still Available
359 Fulton Ave. Phone: Hempstead 2154

LYONS & PETZINER
Fully Equipped Drug Store
CANDIES STATIONERY
EXQUISITE TOILETRIES
308 Front Street (opposite Main) Hempstead 7317

GLASS, MIRRORS, PICTURE FRAMING For All Purposes
HEMPSTEAD GLASS CO.
305 Front Street Hempstead 1034

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

HEMPSTEAD Franklin Square

WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
LET US DO YOUR COOKING
Platters Decorated Free of Charge
284 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 776

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
E. 2ND ST., OFF ROSLYN ROAD
Garden City 8011 Hempstead 4848
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

NEW YORK

ITHACA

FOR HOLIDAY FUN
You'll find everything you want for vacation and holiday fun—smart clothes, summer furniture and rugs, luggage and picnic supplies. Get ready for holiday weekends now—at Rothschild's.
ROTHSCHILD'S
Delightful Fragrances
await you in Lelong's Cream Cologne, the newer type of cologne—priced $1.65, $2.75 and $4.95 including Federal Tax
R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
Jewelers
PHONE 2270 136 E. STATE ST.

WATERS
"everything to eat"
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone IL. 8-3686. Hours 9-12 Monday, Tuesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness—Service—Satisfaction
8101A 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8968

BALDWIN'S FOOD MARKET, Inc.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Quality Meats, Poultry and Sea Food, Groceries and Vegetables
DELIVERY SERVICE
84-03 Northern Blvd. NE 9-6731, 6732, 6733

Day Telephone Havemeyer 4-3700
Established 1895
LENIHAN Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—INdependence 8-4358

FRED G. **KELLEY** INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
95-08 63RD DRIVE, REGO PARK

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav 4-0422

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIER
Bill John Slotkas
FUR STORAGE
Repairing — Restyling
37-41 82nd St. NE 9-5525

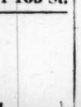
Dulion's
LUNCHEON—DINNER
SUNDAY DINNERS
Served from Noon to 8:00
37-38 90th STREET HA. 6-1079

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
SMART FURS
John
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

The Bon Ton
L. CANTOR
MISSES' AND WOMEN'S OUTER APPAREL
Around the corner from Valencia Theatre 89-71 165 St.



Smart Millinery Shoppe
Exclusive Millinery
89-76 165 St. Republic 9-9146, Jamaica, N. Y.

KENMORE

KRAUS INC.
Better Men's Wear
Newest in SPRING APPAREL *for Man and Boy*

GLAD RAGS
'for the woman who cares'
Ladies' Wearing Apparel
Dresses, Hosiery, Lingerie and Sportswear.
2864 DELAWARE AVENUE DEL. 8720

DEL-MOR FLOWER SHOP
3189 DELAWARE AVE. DE. 9170
A full line of exclusive gift pottery, cut flowers, corsages, special Holiday table arrangements.

NEW YORK

KENMORE

(Continued)

Moeloth & Hofert Jewelers
DIAMONDS SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Avenue De. 5894

GEORGE L. SEIFERT
Shoes for the Family
2894 Delaware Avenue Ri. 4915

LARCHMONT

CHELSEA
FIREPROOF STORAGE
WAREHOUSES, Inc.
NEW YORK MT. VERNON LARCHMONT
Moving, Packing, Storage, Fur Storage, Used Furniture
111 Boston Post Road Larchmont 2-2066
Tel. Larchmont 2-0156

Larchmont Centre Tailors
CLEANERS — FURRIERS
Rothblatt & Stern, Inc,
1929 PALMER AVENUE

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 81

LYNBROOK

Theatre Beauty Shoppe
Artistic Beauty Culture in all its Branches
341 Merrick Road
Lynbrook 2245

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Washable Wallpaper
Distributors of Barreled Sunlight Cabot's Products
88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn. 3155

LYNBROOK—Malverne

VARNIE SHOP
SPORT WEAR
Slack Suits—3.98 to 7.98
Play Suits—2.98 to 5.98
sizes 12 to 44
302 Hempstead Avenue, Malverne, N. Y.

MAMARONECK

CAPPUS Pharmacy
Elizabeth Arden, Helena Rubinstein Revlon, Old Spice, Chanel, Coty Lentheric, Matchabelli
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Tel. Mamaroneck 1280

R. G. BREWER, Inc.
COAL—FUEL OIL—HARDWARE
BUILDING MATERIALS
PAINTS—WALL PAPER—LUMBER
161 East Post Road

Ditman's
Smart Corsetry
Skillful Fitting
LINGERIE—HOSIERY—GLOVES—BAGS
232 Mamaroneck Avenue

MANHASSET

ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4 Sales • And • Service 4
Telephone Manhasset

Wright Hardware
MANHASSET
Long Island's Finest Hardware Store

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED C. ROSCHER
Stationery
Greeting Cards
Corona Typewriters
19 FOURTH AVENUE

Exclusive Millinery *at popular prices*
Ahead in Hats
Gray Hat Shoppes
42 Fourth Avenue
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

DAVE WEISBERGER, Inc.
We Carry
MATRIX TRUARCH COLLEGEBRED
SHOES
FLORSHEIM and KENMORE for Men
39 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE
Branch 1012 Westchester Avenue, Bronx

LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
10 N. Second Avenue
Mo. 8-3070 9238

Make Your Own
New Spring Clothes
WITH SUPERIOR MATERIALS AND SAVE MONEY!
We supply all your sewing needs.
RELIABLE SILK STORE
63 S. 4 Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
8 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON

(Continued)

Cotton Classics for Spring
From $3.98
Sizes 9-17 12-42
They all launder beautifully.
Dorothy Stein
24 FOURTH AVENUE

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

COATS SUITS DRESSES
PEGGY FROCKS
All Sizes 9-20, 10-44
Moderate Prices, 4.99 up
16 South Fourth Avenue

NEWBURGH

MOE MEYER STORE

Famous for Millinery since 1893
87 Water Street Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0083. Hours: 12 noon to 2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRUEN WITTNAUER & LONGINES WATCHES
FOR GRADUATION OR FOR MEN IN THE SERVICE
D. W. SIMPSON
(Oldest established Jeweler on Main St.)
496 Main Street New Rochelle 2-2379

Leaf's
Small Furs
Fur Storage and Repairs
Remodeling
506 MAIN STREET

"CORSET SPECIALISTS"
Expert Corset Fitters . . .
No Charge for Alterations
SEE OUR NEW SPRING
Sportswear . . Dresses . . Suits
Gloves . . Hosiery
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN STREET

LIEBMAN'S
Quality Apparel for Girls and Boys
HEADQUARTERS FOR REG'N. CAMP TOGS
Cor. Main and Church Sts.

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
6-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7809
36 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

Rochelle Beauty Salon
featuring
Machineless Permanents

N. R. 2-8497 527 Main St. (Upstairs)

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
562 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SOMERS & CONZEN COAL CORP.
756 3rd AVE. 64th & 7th AVE.
SO. 8-3700 SH. RD. 8-7878
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist

SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

BUNNY SHERMAN MILLINERY
Custom-Made and Ready-to-Wear
7712 Fifth Avenue Shore Rd. 8-7252
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bt. 4-9001 Pr. 3-8540
916 Flatbush Ave. 792 Montrand Ave.
opp. Erasmus High School cor. St. Johns Pl.
Fineberg & Price
Brooklyn
Fashionable Ladies' Shoes since 1926

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone South 8-6000 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VACUUM OUTLET STORES
Factory Guarantee on all Brand New Cleaners
—Repair Service
2123 Beverly Road at Flatbush Ave. BUckminster 4-1237 BUckminster 7-4540
5 Snyder Ave., nr Brooklyn Edison

Borough of Manhattan

Choice Meats, Poultry, Sea Food
CIRCLE MARKET
145 Columbus Ave., New York City
ENdicott 2-3791-2
84A Montague St., Brooklyn
MAin 4-0903-4
Telephone Orders Promptly Filled
RE 2-8498 Estab. 1837

Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

Eva's Gown Shop
345 WEST 57TH ST.
Between 8th and 9th
Circle 5-7470 Hours 10—10

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

BRIGHTON HEIGHTS

Staten Island Upholstering Co.
430 Castleton Avenue
Phone Gib. 7-4194
Specializing in
UPHOLSTERING
of all kinds of furniture.
Chairs made to order. Furniture repaired and polished.

HUGUENOT PARK

COAL and COKE
Colonial Red Ash Coal
Premium White Ash Coal
Koppers Coke
A. GILMOUR Huguenot Park Honeywood 0801

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PELHAM

Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
Herman Glasser
Paints • Hardware
Housefurnishings
311 Fifth Ave. Pel. 8-2838

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Spring Flowers. Corsages. Potted Plants
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 9-3339 211 WOLF'S LANE

Burgh & McHugh
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Plumbing and Heating
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

PORT CHESTER

Complete Assortment of
LADIES' COTTON DRESSES
in one and two pieces
at moderate prices.
Sizes 9-15, 12-20, 38-52
Kaplan's
DEPARTMENT STORE 36-40 N. Main St.

PORT WASHINGTON

FRED DUELL
PRIME MEAT and Poultry
Pratt's Frozen Foods
Merkel's Pure Products
74 Main St. Phone P. W. 2450

POUGHKEEPSIE

E. V. GRANT
WALLPAPER
PAINTS
LINOLEUMS
WINDOW GLASS
Estimates Cheerfully Furnished
317 MAIN STREET
PHONE 615

Your Victory Garden Starts at WALLACE'S
BUY WAR BONDS FOR VICTORY . . .
FLOWERS FOR MORALE

SALTFORD
18 Cannon St. Phone 388

New Cotton Dresses
1.98 to 10.98
Junior Miss and Women's Large and Half Sizes
BAUER'S DRESS SHOP
260 Main Street

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE

(Continued)

It's Time to Think *of* Cotton Fashions
Our Summer Dresses for Town, Office and Vacation will please and satisfy you. They are very attractive, easy to launder and the Season's Favorite Styles.
WINDSOR DRESS SHOPPE
372 MAIN STREET

Call Lucy Luckey 2500

When you're in a hurry and don't have time to come to Luckey's . . . it's a saving of time, gas and tires. Also for your convenience is our
Open House Every Friday to 9 P. M.
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

HARRYS
Fashions for Young Folks
252-254 Main Street

SUMMER APPAREL
For Boys and Girls
Splendid Assortments for Dress or Play

LUCKY FOOD MARKET
Poughkeepsie's Home-Owned Self Service Food Market
'Meet your friends in a friendly atmosphere'

CAKES
A Slice of Our Delicious Home Type Cake will add Energy and Bolster Your Morale.
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main Street—Near Market

VAN DYK
H. Witsork—C. Hoag, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats Groceries and Dairy Products
366 Main Street Phone 3528-W

Geo. Schlude's Sons
The Furniture Stroe
SINCE 1870

150 Main Street
Phone 368

QUEENS VILLAGE

FAYS *Scientific Corseting*
HOSIERY GLOVES
LINGERIE SPORTSWEAR
216-13 JAMAICA AVENUE

Mueller's Confectionery
W. BUCHHOLZ, Prop.
QUALITY
Home-Made Candies and Ice Cream
220-07 Jamaica Avenue Tel. HOllis 5-1963

Domestic Paint Co.
Wallpaper—Art Supplies
214-71 JAMAICA AVE., QUEENS VILLAGE
BRANCH 89-61 165TH ST., JAMAICA

RICHMOND HILL

Established 22 Years Virginia 9-3274
TRIANGLE MEN'S SHOP
JOHN M. WILSON, Prop.
Arrow Shirts, Interwoven Hose
—Mallory Hats—
And Other Nationally Known Brands
JAMAICA and MYRTLE AVENUES

J. J. Kuntz Company, Inc.
VIRGINIA 7-5656
JAMAICA AVE. CORNER 110TH ST.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
Kem-Tone WALLPAPER LADDERS

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

Serving the Nation Since 1874
WALK-OVER
MAIN-SPRING ARCH SHOES
TOLLEY'S
115-15 Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill

ONA'S BEAUTY SALON

Feather Haircut
The feather bob is a lovely, wearable hair fix that fits perfectly into busy life.
117-09 Hillside Ave.
RKO Theatre Bldg. Vir. 9-9466

BASHE BROS., Inc.
Repairs of All Kinds
At Your Service Day or Night
102nd St. and 38th Ave. Cleveland 3-9792

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

RICHMOND HILL

(Continued)

FAMOUS SHOES
Well Worth Your Ration Stamp #17

Treadeasy
Wilbur Coon
Matrix Shoes
Authorized Agency
PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP
111-21 Jamaica Avenue VI. 7-2134

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

Plesser & Sons
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
McGregor Sportswear
Jarman Shoes—Stetson Hats
91-05 Jamaica Ave. at 91st St.

ROCHESTER

J. E. **GOUTREMOUT**
Has The Buys In
REAL ESTATE
802 Union Trust Bldg.
Rochester Main 5580

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen 6161

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET — GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-453

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Van Ingen Fuel Service
COAL COKE
FUEL OIL
338 Arnett Boulevard Genesee 63

E. S. BOHACHEK INC.
We Specialize in
FIRE — BOILER — AUTO INSURANCE
Non-Assessable — Dividends
Clinton Ave. S. at Court Main 87
We have been Serving the Public for 35 years

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

Coal • Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

Bartholomay
PASTEURIZED
MILK—CREAM
Phone—MAIN 6520

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Mallory Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Interwoven Socks and Bostonian Shoes.
7 No. Park Ave. RVC 2540

Telephone Rockville Centre 3843—3866
STADTLANDER'S
COMPLETE MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Lowest Priced Service Market in Town
247-249 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

SCARSDALE

PLUMBING • HEATING
General Electric Heating Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
FERTILIZER, BURPEE SEEDS
SCOTT'S LAWN SEEDS
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
11 SPENCER PLACE

Beaux Arts Beauty Salon
Russell
formerly of Antoine de Paris Saks 5th Avenue
61 GARTH ROAD SCARSDALE 807

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK
(Continued from previous page)

SCHENECTADY

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Barneys
for
MEN'S WEAR

Plants for Your Victory Garden
TEL. 4-6444
State Street at Overhead Crossing
T. J. KING FLORAL SHOP

ST. ALBANS

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER, Inc.
FIRE and AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
200-19 Linden Blvd. Laurelton 8-2387
ST. ALBANS, N. Y.
Whatever your insurance needs we can supply them or give counsel

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HARPER METHOD
HAIR DRESSING
Expert Care of Hair, Skin and Hands
GRACE M. SCUTT
Clark Music Building Tel. 2-2775

E. A. HOLZWARTH
Groceries, Meats and Vegetables
Tel. 6-2121 1004 Lancaster Ave.
MONARCH FOODS

BROWN BROS. HARDWARE & PAINT
CORPORATION
TWO STORES
S. SALINA AT BRIGHTON
SOUTH AVE. AT BRIGHTON

Barnes Flower Shop
205 E. Jefferson Street Tel. 2-2167

Home Food Co.
Cafeteria and Bakery
118 S. Salina

Headquarters for
VIOLINS and CELLOS
Bows — Strings — Cases
CLARK MUSIC CO.
416 S. Salina Street 2-3101

Downyflake Shops
Breakfast — Luncheon — Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina

Personalized Service
at PARK-BRANNOCK'S
MILLINERY SALON
MATRON, MISS, TWEEN-TEEN STYLES
Esther Mathieu, Personal Consultant
Second Floor

L. A. WILSON
General Insurance
332 West Onondaga Street
TEL. 5-4136

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

UTICA

Style Moderate Price Quality
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST.

DAWES & JUDKINS, Inc.
Rugs — Carpets
Linoleum
710 Charlotte Street Tel. 4-4918

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Gladstone 1921. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday and Monday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Give Her a Perfect Diamond
A Bramley diamond is of assured high quality — and available at an attractive price.
BRAMLEY & CO., INC.
Westchester's Jewelers of Finer Gems
Registered Jewelers American Gem Society
190 MAIN STREET

FUR STORAGE
Our cold storage vaults are ready to receive your Winter furs for Summer safe keeping.
Projansky's
144 E. Post Road Tel. W. P. 1129

We are famous for our Juvenile as well as our "Prep" Department.
We have everything to keep the "small boy" cool this summer.
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
190 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279

✓ Hardware ✓ Lighting Fixtures
✓ Paints and Varnishes ✓ Linoleums
✓ Housewares ✓ Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

Lena Bermont
The Cambridge Cleaners
175 East Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.
Opp. Oppenheim Collins W. P. 2848

Women's Outstanding Dresses
for Summer
at Summer Prices
ORAM-KIRCHE Stylista
130 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains

Here-to-Stay Summer Fashions
• Bemberg Sheer • Chambray
• Rayon Georgette • Gingham
• Shantung • Dotted Swiss
• Sacking • Shirting
Ruth Richards
152 MAMARONECK AVENUE

C. R. WALLAUER & CO.
Paint Products
Visit Our Modern Wallpaper Showroom
20 Martine Ave. W. P. 1453
139 North Main St. Port Chester, N. Y. Port Chester 3913

Emmadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Avenue Phone 8810

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. AND NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones—Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2736
Mamaroneck 2240
No connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

When you want flowers call
White Plains 2222-2221
Westchester Florists
"We telegraph flowers"
Established 1919 154 Main St.

WHITE PLAINS DAIRY
36 Lake St. White Plains
ESTAB. 1900

All Your Musical Needs Can Be Met at
HUNTS LEADING MUSIC HOUSE
14 Mamaroneck Ave. W. P. 803
Open Evenings

A Strong Local Bank Serving Local Needs
THE CITIZENS BANK of White Plains, N. Y.
130 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.
PHONE W. P. 9500
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

DRUSS ROEMER DRUGS Main St., cor. Mamaroneck Ave.
Largest Westchester Distributors of Helena Rubinstein beauty aids. And all those other things you have become accustomed to buying in a drug store.

Antiques
MATHILDE K. KUSS
201 E. Post Road Tel. White Plains 3580

YONKERS

HORTON'S
MEN'S WEAR
Standard Merchandise at Standard Prices
Agency Manhattan Shirts, Stetson Hats
Worsted-Tex Clothes
2 Main St., Next to Fashion Shoe
267 South Broadway at McLean Ave.

PIERPOINT'S
119 New Main Street
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
YONKERS 3-2574
Special Wednesdays and Saturdays

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

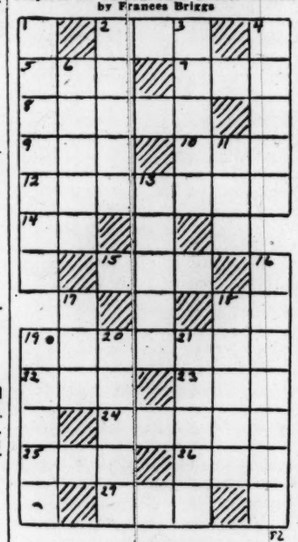
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller

"That's what I mean when I say Murphy's the best salesman on our force."

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
2—If you were something described as a "Kossuth," it would be what?
5—Who is mother of Ibsen's best-known hero?
7—A moray is what?
8—What is a frilled or plaited strip of fine dress trimming?
9—Kind of tree.
10—Definite article is what?
12—What baseball player is often called a backstop?
14—Indefinite article is what?
15—Scott's "Maida" was what creature?
18—Where was Abraham Lincoln born (abbr.)?
19—What time of day is represented in Gainsborough's portrait of the Halletts?
22—Past.
23—Large cask is what?
24—What is a glazier's frame or cradle for carrying glass?
25—Kind.
26—Allow.
27—According to Hood, Autumn paints upon what "the gorgeous fame of summer which is fled"?

Down
1—T. R. Ybarra wrote of a young man of what South American city?
2—Who often writes plays with MacArthur, another playwright?
3—Bicuspids are what?
4—Would a skier or flier be most likely to execute an Immelmann turn?
6—What is first name of Miss Glaspell, American novelist and playwright?
11—What creature is subject of nursery rhyme which begins: "Hickety, pickety"?
13—What was cause of battle between lion and unicorn?
16—What are young swans called?
17—Gear tooth is what?
18—What was first name of Rockne, famous athletic director?
19—Who is Olivia's waiting woman in "Twelfth Night"?
20—A petrographer would be interested in what?
21—The Veronese are natives of what country?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Stamp Notes

Associated Press Features

Syria, one of the first Vichy French colonial possessions to fall to the British and Fighting French in World War II, has issued two interesting sets of regular postage and airmail stamps which have just reached this country. Apparently to commemorate a "proclamation of unity" issued soon after the Republic was established late in 1941, one set of five postage and four airmails carries the picture of the late President Sheik Tajjedine El Hassani, a map of the nation and the words, in Arabic and French, "Proclamation of Syrian Unity."

Tops in stamp news of the week for the collectors is Postmaster General Walker's announcement that 11 new stamps will be issued by the United States to commemorate resistance to the Axis powers by the occupied countries of Europe.

The new stamps, all of five-cent denomination, will be of unusual design, Postmaster General Walker announced, and will include reproductions of the flags of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Luxemburg, The Netherlands, Belgium, France, Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania and Austria. Reproduction of the flags possibly means that the stamps will be multicolored, instead of the usual blue used for the five-cent denomination for many years. They will also be the first of this country to picture the flag of a foreign nation.

The first of the series will be released June 22.

Turkey has issued a set of 12 stamps bearing the profile of President Ismet Inonu. . . . Three values of South Africa's war issue overprinted "S.W.A." for use in Southwest Africa have been received in this country and it is considered likely that all nine designs of the series have been similarly overprinted.

STAMPS
GIANT approvals! Each selection contains 1,000 stamps priced at 1c cent and up. GREAT LAKES STAMP CO., 6719 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Armored Propellerless 'Flying Mushrooms' Might Provide Air Defense?

A California inventor has proposed a possible means of defense against aerial attack in the form of the "flying mushroom."

This device would offer armored maneuverable aerial gun turrets for a crew of four men and their 37-millimeter weapons. Shaped somewhat like a thick-stemmed mushroom, the top of the device consists of a circular wing over which air is discharged by a powerful blower.

The flying mushroom has no propeller. The lift is gained through lowering the air pressure on the upper surface of the wing. The greater part of the lift in the case of an ordinary airplane is obtained in much the same way, for the air rushing over the cambered upper surface of the airplane wing produces a partial vacuum above the wing, into which atmospheric pressure tries to lift the plane.

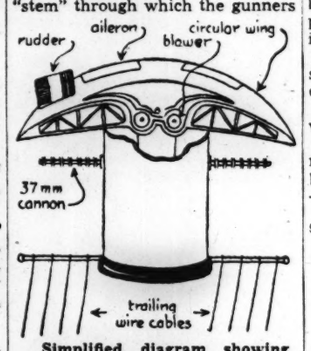
To give the flying mushroom stability and maneuverability in the air, the circular wing is provided with rudder and aileron devices. It is estimated that these mushrooms could zoom vertically into action at speeds exceeding a mile a minute the instant an air-raid alarm sounded.

Besides portholes in the armored "stem" through which the gunners could fire at enemy aircraft, trailing cables could be suspended from each flying turret to form an almost invisible steel barricade against low-flying attacking planes.

It is claimed that the design is so efficient aerodynamically that an ordinary automobile motor could provide sufficient power to send a fully equipped and manned flying turret into its place in the sky above the fortress or war plant to be protected. However, the inventor, Charles H. Roberts, has designed a special engine for use in the flying mushroom which is said to develop one horsepower for each pound the engine weighs. The engine also is equipped with a pre-compression compartment for each cylinder for compressing the fuel, after the manner of a displacement-type supercharger.

Scale-model tests of the flying mushroom are said to have satisfactorily borne out the inventor's claims for the device.

—W. P. Keasbey



Simplified diagram showing cross section through wing of "flying mushroom."

In Lighter Vein

Wrong Customer

An old waiter at the club was giving the new hand a few tips.

"See that bloke who's just come in?" he whispered. "He's got a twin brother and they're as like as two peas, only this one's hard of hearing. Watch the fun!"

Going to the member's side, he smiled politely and said, in an ordinary voice:

"Well, pieface, and what do you want in the nosebag today?"

"I'll have a chop," was the cool reply. "And, by the way, it's my brother who doesn't hear so well."

—Answers.

A Verse for Today . . .

And I was strengthened as the hand of the LORD *my God was upon me.*
—EZRA 7:28

Camera Club Variety

Mary McKellips Nistl, Tulsa, Okla.
Hat Conscious

Howard N. Findley, Cleveland
Lake Erie Light
Located at Marblehead, Ohio, 75 miles west of Cleveland. One of the oldest lighthouses on the Great Lakes.

Louise Brown, Buffalo, N. Y.
Dignified Curiosity

Did You Know That—

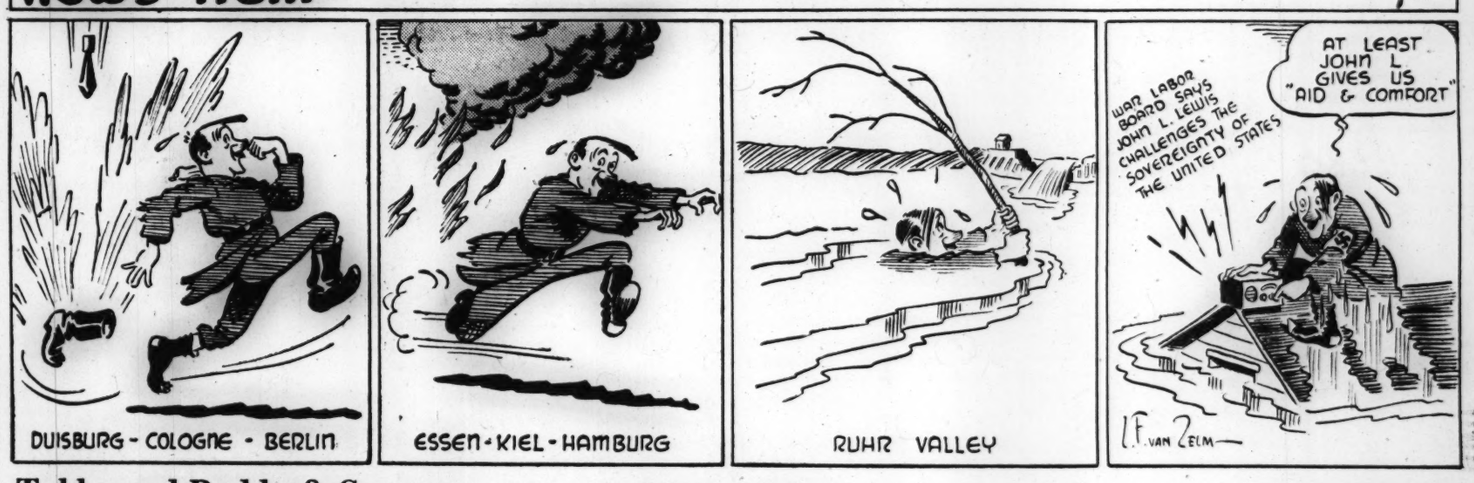
Each battleship is as complete as a modern city? It generates its own electricity, has a complete telephone and telegraphic exchange, radio and mechanical signaling devices. It has a print shop and prints a daily newspaper. There's a movie theater, a library, recreation rooms, post office, jail, hospital and schools.

Brevities

Indianapolis News: Chemists who have developed an eggless eggnog might turn their attention to a taxless tax.

Detroit News: The one about the housewife offering the butcher Coupon 17 in the first ration book because the last steak was tough is having a nice run.

NEWS ITEM— AIR FORCES OF UNITED NATIONS GIVE NAZIS NO PEACE.


DUISBURG - COLOGNE - BERLIN
ESSEN - KIEL - HAMBURG
RUHR VALLEY
WAR LABOR BOARD SAYS JOHN L. LEWIS CHALLENGES THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE UNITED STATES
AT LEAST JOHN L. GIVES US "AID & COMFORT"
I.F. van Zelm

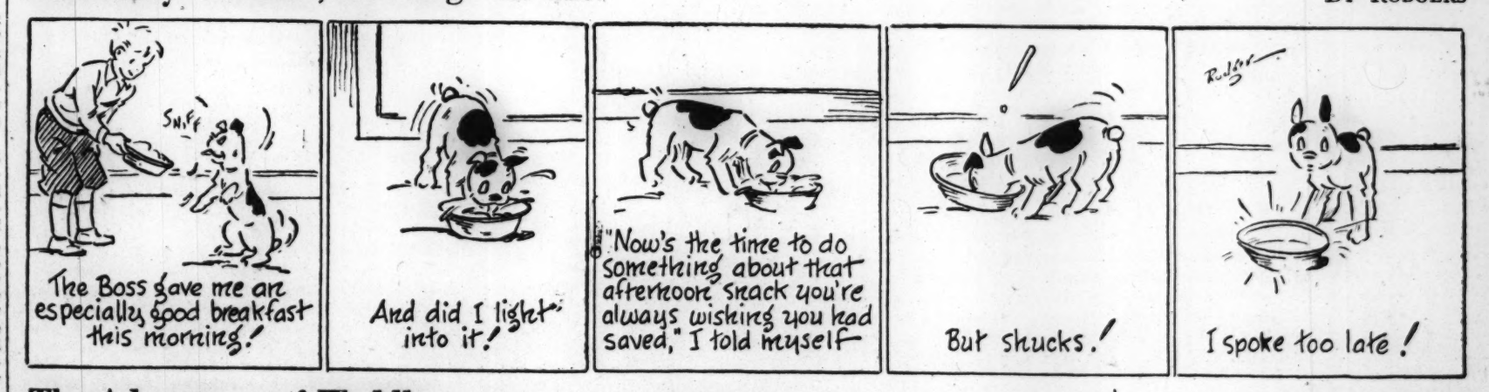
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Believe This and We'll Tell Another*

By Le Pelley

YOU LOOK PERPLEXED ..!
I AM! BUD JUST ASKED ME IF A TOMATO WAS A FRUIT OR VEGETABLE .... I SAID VEGETABLE.
LET'S SEE... I THOUGHT TOMATOES WERE HERBS
SOMEONE ASKS ME EVERY YEAR, AND I NEVER CAN REMEMBER
MARMADUKE.. IS A TOMATO A FRUIT OR A VEGETABLE ?
I SAY HERBS
TOMATO ? I PRESUME IT TO BE A BERRY...
Hmmm MAYBE... I GUESS I'LL ALWAYS THINK OF A TOMATO AS JUST A TOMATO

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Too Late!*

By Rodgers


SNIFF
The Boss gave me an especially good breakfast this morning!
And did I light into it!
"Now's the time to do something about that afternoon snack you're always wishing you had saved," I told myself—
But shucks!
I spoke too late!

The Adventures of Waddles—*"Listen to the Mockingbird!"*

By The Hagers

"A concert you will give, I've heard. You'll surely need a mockingbird."
I answered, "Songbirds all agree You lack originality.
They claim you imitate their song. In my opinion, they are wrong."
"Perhaps. But this, your songbirds tell,— They never sing them half so well."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (R) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Britain vs. Japan

Mr. Churchill's fiery speech to Congress should finally and completely spike the isolationist talk that America will be left alone to fight Japan. His reminder that Britain also has a score to settle with Tokyo was by all odds the most important feature of a masterly summary of the war situation.

This reminder should not have been necessary except for Americans who ignorantly or willfully overlook the fact that the British and Dutch have lost more to Japan than has the United States and that Britain was first to declare war on Japan. And Americans might have guessed that Field Marshal Wavell and other commanders in India did not make the long journey to America just to promote the "health and happiness of the Mikado."

Likewise members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee who have been asking why the British did not do more in Burma should have been aware that the first requisite for a campaign to drive the Japanese from Burma was naval power to dominate the Bay of Bengal, shut off their supply lines and open the most feasible avenues of invasion—the rivers. They should have known that unless the United Nations wanted to abandon the Mediterranean to Hitler and Mussolini they could not until now find the naval power to start in Burma.

The knowledge of the Senators might have extended even to the newspaper notices that Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt were planning a campaign in Burma as soon as the monsoon rains cease in the fall. And Senators who have been calling on the United States to abandon Britain and Russia in Europe and concentrate on helping China could have been aware that until Japan's sea power is completely broken, the United States can do little to aid China without the help of Britain or Russia.

Russia is a key factor. Mr. Churchill disclosed that he and Mr. Roosevelt are once more trying to get Mr. Stalin to talk with them. Former Ambassador Davies has just arrived in Moscow with a letter from Mr. Roosevelt. It is quite possible to guess that the letter is an invitation to confer on this very matter of Japan.

No one can say that Russia has not been doing her share in the war. It is no wonder she wants no trouble with Japan. But as the position of the Allies becomes increasingly strong the danger of Russia suffering from Japanese attacks lessens and Moscow may become more willing to join in a British-American drive, at least to the extent of permitting Siberia to be a base for the bombing which Mr. Churchill promised. Clearing of the Aleutians might make Mr. Davies' invitation more attractive than it has been. Russia so far has seen little chance of getting help in the Far East.

But whatever the Russian role may be, there should no longer be any question about Britain's determination to carry on against Japan. And there should be an end to isolationist attempts to sow suspicion between Britain and America, whose co-operation is based not only on a remarkable similarity of interests but a fundamental sharing of ideals.

Fighting the War With Oil

The ban on pleasure driving in 12 Eastern States is a military necessity, and must be cheerfully accepted as such. While it is true the authorities have done passingly well in augmenting Eastward shipments by rail, barge and pipeline, it must be recalled the seaboard, too, is the logical place to fill ships for the trans-Atlantic voyage.

The grinding gears of war are insatiable users of lubricant and fuel. Just one raid by a thousand bombers consumes a million gallons of gasoline. The daily headlines indicate where much of the East's gas has been going lately, and partly tell why stocks are presently at their lowest levels. The Eastern motorist who omits a trip, who doubles up, or uses public transportation, makes a direct and tangible contribution to the offensive war effort.

It is to be hoped this ban, coming with the approach of the vacation season, will not be prolonged. Repairs to the "Big Inch" pipeline, broken by flooding Arkansas waters, should be speeded. Other facilities can, perhaps, be pressed into service. There is nothing in recent history to indicate that officials in charge of this work will in any way lag in getting the greatest possible amount of oil through.

Yes, girls can drive trucks, all right. But can they properly "tell off" another truck driver when he (or she) tries to take off a front fender?

Saving the Wounded

All must rejoice in the report that less than 3 per cent of the American sailors and marines wounded since Pearl Harbor have died. At a time when war had appeared more destructive than ever it is deeply encouraging to know that so much has been and is being done to preserve human lives. Appreciation is due all who are laboring according to their own best light in this work.

The current report deals chiefly with improvements in material methods of treating the wounded, with emphasis on new drugs and better organization of medical personnel, supplies and equipment. But some of it covers also the vast progress made in what might be called rescue work—the locating and rapid transport of men needing care. It recognizes that the knowledge that the wounded may be brought home from Africa by air in as little as three days is a great morale factor contributing to recovery.

Not only is the expectancy of recovery high among patients, but the doctors place tremendous faith in the improved equipment, blood plasma and the new sulfa drugs. But that medicine has not discovered any perfect preventive or healing method is disclosed by the figures which show that only 53 per cent of naval and marine personnel had returned to duty as of March 31. The belief that large numbers must be permanently invalided or maimed remains to be dealt with.

Those who are endeavoring to follow Christ Jesus in the conviction that in the final analysis healing must be spiritual, will not withhold appreciation of the efforts of those who are striving to improve material methods of treating the wounded. But the story of saving human life in this war is far from complete unless account is taken of the instances where men have credited their preservation to the protection and care of the Father.

Even in one case of an appendectomy performed on a submarine, the executive officer of the vessel declared that "it was only through divine protection that we were able to complete the operation." And countless others by dwelling "in the secret place of the most High" have been rescued after days on lifeboats and rafts or have been completely safeguarded even in the most perilous positions. Fundamentally it is in greater understanding of God's spiritual universe and of man's spiritual invulnerability that progress toward the perfect realization of protection lies.

Mr. Lewis "Comes Back Home"

The chance of a coal strike seems lessened by the spectacular return of John L. Lewis and his United Mine Workers to the American Federation of Labor, if it goes through. The top leadership of the A. F. of L. has stood unalterably against wartime strikes, and without qualification. Obviously the federation, which is guided by canny men, would not take the coal miners back if they were likely to walk out in two weeks and discredit its no-strike pledge.

Mr. Lewis will be strengthened in his demand for more pay for the coal miners. The labor movement generally repudiated a coal strike, but sympathetically backed a wage increase. Going it alone as leader of an independent union, Mr. Lewis found himself isolated. Now if he hooks up again with the federation he broke away from seven years ago, he will have its support for raising the miners' income. Labor pressure for wage advances will be more unified and is likely to be stimulated along the entire front.

From the standpoint of labor organization, the reshaping of the labor movement is monumental. The shift is the biggest since Mr. Lewis took his miners out of the A. F. of L. to become the principal force in the building up of the rival Congress of Industrial Organizations. The prospect of that split being wiped out has now been signally improved. If Mr. Lewis joins hands with William Green, the federation president, the biggest issue of personalities has been eliminated.

During the years of the split, the A. F. of L. has been forced to come a long way toward the industrial union position of the C. I. O.

The labor world should be more stabilized by removal of some of the labor competition if Mr. Lewis and his former associates team up. If the new combination does not develop into too powerful and too narrow a pressure group endangering proper checks on wage increases and fostering inflation, the acceptance by Mr. Lewis of Mr. Green's exhortations to "come back home" may be progress for everybody.

The Bookshelf

"Mud Clerk" to Pilot

It was only yesterday that the packets carried freight and passengers—and at ridiculously low rates—up and down the Western rivers. A boy coming home from college could save the price of a second-hand bicycle, or a honeymoon couple the cost of a bedroom suite, by making the trip by boat. And the fascination of it!

All the charm of the green-clad bluffs, the sunsets, the purpling hills of twilight, the full moon's reflection on the water—beauty more pronounced on the Ohio, the "Rhine of Middle America," than on other Western streams—is recalled in PILOTIN' COMES NATURAL, by Frederick Way, Jr. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart, $3).

The book is made up of chapters in the adventurous career of a boy whose mother wanted him to be a civil engineer, but who, irresistibly drawn by the romance of the river, abandoned "tangent, cotangent, cosecant, cosine" for pilot house and texas.

Captain Way's story concerns real people and events. He had no need to draw on his imagination to describe some of the extraordinary characters of the river, and their lurid tales rival those about Paul Bunyan of the North Woods and John Henry of the cotton country. There are "real life" stories, too—the time a hurricane hit the General Crowder with 60 passengers aboard, the episode of an escaping convict who included himself in a shipment of overalls, and the saga of the Cincinnati wharfmaster's cat. Not the least of the book's charm are the authentic sketches by John O'Hara Cosgrove II.

Packets like the Queen City, to which young Freddy Way lost his heart, have now disappeared. Only the moonlight excursion boats and one or two in the tourist trade remain. Even the big towboats of the coal trade days are gone. Twin screws have replaced paddle wheels, and diesels steam. Oil is now the big cargo on a canalized stream which carries more tonnage than old-time rivermen ever dreamed of.

The author describes "the sinking of the Queen City," laden with passengers for the Mardi Gras, at the head of the Falls at Louisville in 1914. If memory serves truly, this was the Steel City, not the Queen City. This reviewer, as a reporter, "covered" that sensational event.

Fred Way probably made the right choice. He not only turned out to be a good steamboatman, but his books have acquainted the world with the Ohio as no one not a riverman could have done. As the man from whom he "learned the river" told him, "You can't *make* a pilot out of *anybody*. A man has to have it born in him; pilotin' comes natural."

M. W. B.

Our Readers Say—

Two Youngsters on a Farm

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One of our associates left us a few months ago in a private "back to the farm movement." A letter was received April 14 telling of her activities. We were amazed, because she is not yet 20 years of age and her young brother Ray only 18. Here is the gist of it:

> Ray and I (brother) are running one of our farms. I have a one-year contract so I'll just stick it out. We are seeding oats and flax now, and is it ever cold out! Have to come in every two or three hours to get warm. I've been wearing two pairs of overalls, two shirts, a sweater and a jacket, also two pairs of socks and overshoes, but still freeze because I sit still while driving.
>
> This morning early, I dressed all up and went to town. It seemed odd to get back into a dress. But guess what I bought—four more pairs of overalls and two shirts and a two-plate electric burner. The first time I ever drove a truck I had it full of livestock and drove home (12 miles) alone.
>
> I have 280 laying hens to take care of, also 40 pigs and 20 cows. By the time I get the chores and field work and meals done, I'm ready to snooze a while. A month from today I'm getting 1,000 baby chicks. Just another chore. Love,
>
> Cora Belle

Pretty good for a couple of kids, isn't it?

Chestnut Hill, Mass. ALMA B. WENDT

The Little Nations

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In The Christian Science Monitor some months past the question was asked: "Can the little nations survive?" The little nations *must* survive, or civilization is doomed. The little States represent that decentralization which is democracy itself. The little nations are the key to world peace and unity. Democracy is majority rule, but its greatest problem is its "little ones," the minorities.

In peacemaking, there must be two forms of disarmament:

(1) Military and industrial disarmament of the physical aggressors.

(2) Economic and moral disarmament of the mental aggressor, the *provocateur* who is the world's greatest warmonger. Allied nations will have to humble themselves and admit, and remove, the provocative influences within themselves . . . trade rivalries and greed, and an unmoral economic system . . . which led up to the war.

"The meek shall inherit the earth" should be the text of the peace conference. There should be no self-righteous (provocative) talk of war guilt in defeated nations because it belongs, in some degree, to all.

Assuming that the privilege will be theirs, this will be the acid test for the Allied nations in peacemaking: their capacity for humility, and willingness to admit where they have been wrong, for in meekness there is power.

Sydney, Australia. R. B.

Refugee Committee's Address

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Will you please publish a correction of my letter which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor recently? The address of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee is 7 Water Street, *Boston*, not New York. The New York address of the Committee is 425 Fourth Avenue, N. Y.

Cambridge, Mass. ELIZABETH P. BARBER

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Talk About Rationing!

Snakes, Sharks, Stingers—and No Steak!

(From an Air Force Enlisted Man in New Guinea)

Dear Dad:

All is well, all must be well because God is at the helm. Everything is just fine here and I am sure that it is the same with you.

I just got through seeing some very good entertainment which Joe E. Brown was in. It was surely swell to have him here in person. He entertained us for about an hour. He was surely funny.

We have been having quite a bit of rain. It is beginning to look as if we will have rain most all the time. We have a picture show here at camp about twice a week. Some of the pictures are very old while others are quite new.

FRED STRELITZ

(From a soldier in New Guinea)

I have never seen nor heard of any place that could be more appropriately called hell than the parts we have been through. In some ways there are features like a paradise. Palm trees are tall and coconuts are plentiful; bananas and many other fruits grow wild. There are long beaches and coral reefs, with the surf from the ocean, but there are also crocodiles, sharks, snakes—and Japs. Mosquitoes are "deadly" and there are many different kinds of insects that bite and suck, burrow, and buzz. All water is dangerous. Constant watchfulness, caution, and care, with arms available are requisite.

The clouds roll up the mountainsides and storms break at frequent intervals, drenching everything. Leather molds, paper disintegrates, and metal must be constantly cleaned and oiled if it is to be kept serviceable. Clothing gets wet with perspiration and never dries out but rots to pieces rapidly.

In places the heat is almost unbearable and beats down vitality and strength. The jungle is so thick that it is impossible to see more than three or four feet in most places. Water stands in stagnant, foul-smelling pools, and everything is dripping damp. There are beautiful flowers but under an orchid there may be a snake. Going through open spots is still worse, for in the tall kunai grass there is little circulation of air and the sun beats down until it is like a steam oven. Such is the country our boys are fighting in.

* * *

One of the men got a letter from a friend in the States complaining because it had cost $1.50 for a steak dinner. The lad read this letter to some men who had just finished a forced march through the jungle trails, their rations being only what they were able to carry. One of them said, "Tell the so-and-so I'd give ten bucks for a steak dinner right now."

Such things as soap and tooth-brushes are luxuries and dry clothes are a comfort not always attainable. Sleeping with everything soaking wet is not uncommon. We are trimmed down from any surplus clothing or weight by the heat and work. The natives solve the problem by wearing little or no clothing. They call them fuzzy-wuzzies with good cause. They have bushy hair and wear ribbons, flowers, rings in both ears and on their arms, and they have a good-natured grin (if you grin first). They chant away like a Jewish cantor while doing their work.

(From an Air Corps Lieutenant in Tunisia)

Dear Folks at Home:

All around us are people who are new to most of us. The Arabs are a great race. They make the most out of almost nothing. Accustomed from youth to scarceness of luxury and, in fact, of even the bare necessities of existence, they, nevertheless, do exist and make a great deal out of being alive. Early in the morning they come from caves in the rock quarries, from hollow thatched haystacks, from huts built of corrugated iron in the fields to the little rural settlements which are to be their centers of trade for the day. They come to buy and to sell. Dignified old gentlemen with wrinkled faces and elegant beards ride side-saddle on their little burros guiding them with a touch now and then on the side of the neck with a stick. The woven grass baskets slung over the little beasts like saddle bags contain everything from tiny tangerines to chickens and even sheep whose forelegs are tied to keep them from kicking out. They come singly or in twos or threes and occasionally one sees a burdened camel coming down the road with a stealthy gracefulness in spite of his apparent awkwardness.

By now a magnificent sunrise has bathed the little village a rosy hue. Doors have opened and the vaguest kind of holes in the wall have suddenly become shops for the sale of eggs or grain. The proprietor dips a can into a big basket of grain and holds it up, letting the grain run back into the basket, apparently letting in a little air to help dry out his produce from the dampness accumulated overnight. Everything is very dirty but very interesting. Probably the dustiest objects are the beautiful little rascals running around on two legs yelling for "chwinggum" whenever a soldier appears.

These miniature harbingers of friendliness dress exactly as their elders in flowing robes with hoods, except that the children's heads are shaved quite close all but in one spot where a tiny bunch of dark hair is allowed to accumulate much as a scalp-lock or a Chinaman's queue. The street is filled with them and their scramblings about. At first the sight of so much dirt and rags is somewhat appalling, but after a while nothing remains but the appealing beauty of the little faces as each little one goes about imposing his personality on the object of his attention—usually an American soldier who has something that the little fellow thinks he must have.

* * *

As usual, there is one little fellow who is king of them all. I can still see his sunny smile and the calculating look in his great dark eyes. His manner of approach is impressive in the extreme. Pounding up rapidly to a point about 15 feet in front of us, he stops, throws his right foot out to the side at an angle, bringing it back smartly so that his right heel almost clicks aloud against his left. Meanwhile, he executes a perfect right-hand salute and a great broad grin of pleasure spreads slowly across his face.

These children are pathetically generous toward one another and with unoffended grace will beg for another when the request of one has been refused. I wonder what a generation of European or American training would do for them if they could experience it.

ROBERT D. BOYLE

The Wide Horizon

Heads Above the Clouds

By Charlotte A. DuBois

CHICAGO

Sitting here at a desk high among the clouds, I have been enjoying a sort of game of puss-wants-a-corner with the tower of the Wrigley Building across the Chicago River and some more distant domes, as they flash momentarily into sight (as if darting out to run for a corner) and then as suddenly disappear again. For the fog, wafting in along the river path from Lake Michigan, is boiling in all the space round about the high towers and turrets.

It is not towers and turrets that I am thinking of, however. It is the farmers, of whom hundreds crammed a hotel conference room some time ago to plan—with the leaders of their farm bureaus and marketing agencies—how they can go on in the face of labor shortages, especially if they cannot get the machinery they need. What they say sounds pretty serious—and as the fog blots out my last turret, I have nothing more pointed than a blank, gray sky to hang my thoughts onto.

When the fog does begin to clear again, it is not the turrets of skyscrapers that I see, but the towers of humanity—men standing shoulder-high above the mists of misbelief, above the fog of doubt and fear; men with their feet firmly set on the ground beneath them.

* * *

The first heads I see breaking through the clouds are those of two service men who had been in the Army but two weeks when they had dinner at our house. Both were farmers.

One of them was from Kansas. He and his brother and sisters had been living together on their farm when he was drafted. His brother wouldn't be in the draft; so, with extra hard work, they'd get along all right for the time being. With no immediate need for concern, he was fairly aglow with the reflection of the golden corn that had made 100 bushels to the acre on one patch of his land. Things, though, would be worse by spring, he said.

The other was from Missouri. His father had bought a farm and put him and his brother on it. They "batched it" alone, and ran the farm. Presently, the brother was drafted. Then his turn came.

"My mother came out then, but that left my father to shift at home for himself," the soldier said. "I had to sell off all the head of cattle but two milk cows, but there still was the corn left to harvest."

Another farmer, who owns a number of farms and runs them all himself, with hired help, has lost a lot of men, including the three helping sons of one hired man. But he does not complain—and I see him towering full shoulder-high above the break in the clouds! But how he was to make out, he did not know.

* * *

It's spring when the clouds again roll far apart and now, riding on the train from south to north through a 200-mile stretch of Illinois farm land, I see a field of soy beans, unharvested, part of last year's bumper crop. Whether their spoilage is due to a shortage of farm hands or lack of storage space, there they lie.

How will they do it? A. J. Surratt, State agricultural statistician at Springfield, who knows well the Illinois farmers from 21 years of acquaintance with and study of production and farm labor problems, says "by hard work and co-operation." Farmers, he says, "will work harder, longer hours. They'll share equipment with neighbors. They'll get support from governmental agencies. They'll come through all right."

And here is the way it was done last summer on the farm of one Illinois woman who found herself temporarily without a farm hand at the time of most urgent need for plowing the corn. Her middle-aged son (a railroad conductor) came out to the farm one evening after an unusually long run and, seeing the weeds competing in one long row after another for supremacy with the tender, young corn, put his hand to the plow, and rode it all night long.

Yes, that is one way it is being done. For from America's soil have sprung up men with their heads above the clouds, and their feet firmly fixed upon the earth.

Mirror of World Opinion

General-Admirals Needed

The air general, the tank general, the carrier admiral or battleship admiral is no longer enough. We need commanders who in a real sense are both generals and admirals, who belong to the air and the surface, who have, in short, the breadth of view and training to command the whole apparatus of war.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

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